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LADIES AND GENTLEMEN NOT RESIDING IN THE HOTEL MAY AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST, 3s. 6d.; TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON, 3s. 6d.; AND THE GRAND TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, SERVED FROM 6 TO 8.30 P.M., PRICE 5s. BANQUETS, PRIVATE DINNERS, AND WEDDING BREAKFASTS ARE SERVED IN THE MARBLE AND OTHER SALONS.

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No. 7787.—VOL. L. *TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1890.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE. (The National Theatre.)
EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, and EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.30, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, jun., Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses. Vernon, Faudelle, Ænea, Clay, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M all day. LAST TWO WEEKS.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.45, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved), 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.
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LYCEUM THEATRE.
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THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (133rd time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Olga Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Chapuy; Mesdames E. Terris, E. Brunton, E. Vining. Doors open at 7.30. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred. Leslie, Mr. Fred. Storey. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Cissy Grahame, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open at 8. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. BRICKWELL.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 148th Time. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Balfour, M. Bode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Abra Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.15.

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THIS EVENING, at 8, CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne, Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Miss Winifred Emery, Mesdames Mary Collette, C. Owen, L. Bryer, F. Weymss, Lily Hanbury, and Miss Banister. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music. Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Grey, Ferrar, Dene, Geraldine, Townsend, Woolgar Mellon, Mitchelmore. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—HAMLET, NEXT and EVERY THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
THIS EVENING, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, E. Mayeur, E. Webster Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Frank Huntley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

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(Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Langtry.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, AS YOU LIKE IT. Mrs. Langtry; Mesdames M'Neil, Lea, Lamb, Armbruster, &c.; Messrs. Cautley, Bourchier, Sugden, Everill, Fulton, Brodie, Forbes, Gay, Lewis, Canninge, Lawford, Grover, Lingham, Arncliffe, Erlynne, Yorke, &c. Doors open 7.30, carriages at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.30 by ALL ABROAD. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,700.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 9, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES. Mr. John Hare, Mr. C. Groves, Mr. R. Cathcart, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. C. Dodsworth, Mr. F. H. Knight, Mr. R. Harding, Mr. Byron, Miss Blanche Horlock, Miss F. Hunter, and Miss Kate Rorke. Preceded, at ten minutes past 8, by DREAM FACES. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Mr. S. Brough, Mr. S. Pringle; Miss Blanche Horlock and Miss Carlotta Addison (specially engaged) will appear. Doors open 7.40. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
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LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.20, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30, by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby A. Boucicault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box-office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724. 100th Performance on SATURDAY NEXT, March 8.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 208th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. F. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cape, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE. Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren. Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps. N.B.—SPECIAL MATINEE of AUNT JACK SATURDAY NEXT, March 8. Doors open at 2, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOL'S MATE. At 9, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan and Albert Chevalier; Mesdames Robins, Carlotta Leclercq, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Murielle, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, and SPECIAL MATINEE WEDNESDAY NEXT, March 5, at 2.30. Doors open 2 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 10 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina, Bessone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti. Varieties by BRUET and RIVIERE, the Sisters Ethardo, Miss Annie Albu, Marvelle's Boarhounds and the Dog "Rags," the Albert and Edmunds' Troupe, Arthur Tinsley, Marie Lloyd, George English, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilo, and Otto, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.45 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by M. KATTI LANNER. Music by M. LEOPOLD WENZEL. Mdlles. Palladino and Bettina de Sortis, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW, specially written for her by H. SAVILLE CLARKE, Esq. No free list.

ROYAL, Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—G. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; the Mannons, in a novel musical absurdity; Yosituro, the wonderful Jap; the Brantfords, American variety artists; Ottaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Dora Fielding; Arthur Tinsley; Petrot, the marvellous mimic; May and Laverno, statuesque dancers; Sam Torr; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, equilibrist; Prof. Wingfield's Dogs, Ryan and Richfield; Nelly Chapman; Ottoway and Pepper; Albert and Edmund Troupe, the Elopement; James Fawn, comic; the Kellenos Troupe; Sada Grossmith; first appearance in the variety halls of Miss Kate Chard, the famous opera bouffe prima donna.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES. 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

"WILLING TO WOUND AND YET AFRAID TO STRIKE."

IT is only on occasions like last night that one realizes the full value to his party of Mr. SMITH. The course which Ministers have decided to take on the PARNELL Commission is one discreditable alike to their head and to their heart. It is neither consistent nor honourable. An ordinary man in defending it would have been bound to reveal in every word of his speech its weakness on one side or the other. Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, for instance, by piling up the agony against the Irish members, brought into strong relief the logical absurdity of not expelling them. Mr. CHAPLIN, no doubt, when he speaks later in the debate, will by repeating his eulogy of the *Times* bring out the dishonourable hypocrisy involved in the treatment of that journal. From both these perils Mr. SMITH'S peculiar gifts kept him free. He is too sententious to bother his head about logical argument, and too self-righteous to admit the possibility of dishonourable action. Great are the uses of a weak-kneed and an unprincipled party of sanctimonious mediocrity.

Nevertheless, not all the platitudinarian righteousness of the right reverend gentleman, the Leader of the House, can conceal the contemptible weakness of the course to which he seeks to commit his party. Take, first, the Report as it affects Mr. PARNELL on the matter of the forged letters. The other day Mr. SMITH "detested" those lying charges; last night he "deplored" them. Nevertheless Mr. SMITH'S friends embraced those charges, traded on them, electioneered on them. The whole Commission was appointed on the strength of them. They formed, as Mr. CHAMBERLAIN said, the pith and marrow of the whole business. Mr. GLADSTONE, in the fine burst of eloquence which closed his speech, appealed to the Tories to forget that they were partisans, and remember only that they were gentlemen. But they will not do it. Mr. SMITH'S motion forbids them. They are bound by him to vote that they "do *not* deem it their duty to record their reprobation of the false charges of the gravest and most odious description, based on calumny and on forgery"; and that they "do *not* express regret for the wrong inflicted and suffering endured." Well they are within their right. But we should think more highly of them if they had the courage of their meanness, and did not attempt to hide their refusal to do justice beneath "tons"—to adopt Mr. REID'S words—of hypocritical regrets.

For, be it observed, the conduct of Ministers is as mean towards the *Times* as it is towards Mr. PARNELL. The Report passed over the forgeries and calumnies of that journal without a word of rebuke. Mr. SMITH proposes similarly to record the Report "without note or comment." Is there, then, no honour even among political assassins? Ministers did all they could to assist the *Times* in its attempt to kill the reputation of the Irish members. It drafted the Act as the *Times* desired. It packed the Bench in spite of the protests of the *Times's* enemies. It lent the *Times* its secret documents and its secret agents. It turned the Irish Office into a branch establishment for Mr. SOAMES. The *Times*, said Mr. WALTER'S old friend last night, "had rendered a great service to the country and some service to the House." And yet Ministers propose, he added, to "proceed no further." Surely this is very mean. If the *Times* does not deserve cursing it deserves blessing. If it has really rendered "a great service to the country," by unearthing "a criminal conspiracy," revealing the "Queen's enemies," and so forth—surely the very least a patriotic Government should do is to pay the piper. But that is not the way of Ministers. Just as they have not the candour to censure the *Times*, so neither have they the courage to subsidize it. Mr. PARNELL is to be content with an unrecorded regret; the *Times* with a barren acknowledgment of unrequited service.

And the country? The country is to obtain half-measure too. The Report, we are told, has shown up the Irish members as a gang of "traitors" and "criminals." Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH went within an inch of calling them "infamous," and Mr. SMITH declared that their iniquities had imperilled the existence of Parliament and the prosperity of the country. Then what, one naturally asks, is the Government going to do to protect Parliament and the country against such abandoned wretches? "Nothing," says Mr. SMITH. But he is not quite correct. Ministers have not the courage to expel the Irish members. But they have the meanness to traduce them. They dare not expel, because they know that by the phrase "criminal conspirators" they mean only "political antagonists," and that the attempt to hit the former under the cloak of the latter would end in political disaster for the assailants. But, on the other hand, they are not afraid to snatch what support they can by propagating the confusion, and by denouncing as criminals men whom nevertheless they have no intention whatever of treating as such. It is the old story. The policy of the sanctimonious Mr. SMITH is, in spite of his fine phrases, nothing but the mean policy gibbeted by POPE—the policy of those who are "willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike."

THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

VI. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE profession of engineering, the latest triumph of which will be in everybody's mouth to-day, is divided into two principal branches, civil and military. With the latter we have nothing to do in this article. Civil engineering has by custom become again divided into two parts: firstly, that which has to do with the design and construction of railways, docks, canals, bridges, and structures of a similar nature; and, secondly, mechanical engineering, which deals with the design and construction of engines, machine tools, and other mechanical devices. As a matter of fact mechanical engineering is a branch of civil engineering, and the designer of a steam engine is as much a civil engineer as the designer of a dock, unless indeed he belongs to the military profession. Custom, however, has not observed these distinctions. In the present article we shall adhere to the conventional definitions and speak of civil and mechanical engineers according to the popular acceptation of the terms.

THE TRADE AND THE PROFESSION.

The trade and the profession of engineering are so bound up, one with the other, that it is impossible to separate the two in dealing with the preparation necessary for their practice. This is more especially the case in the mechanical branch. Probably nineteen out of twenty young men who enter the engineering world as mechanical engineers intend either to go into trade themselves, or to become the employés of manufacturers. But fortunately for our purpose the training required to produce an efficient professional engineer is identical with that which will make a good manufacturing engineer; excepting that the latter will often require a knowledge of commercial affairs if he has to take a leading part in the government of a contracting firm. Business ability, however, is hardly a matter of education, using the word in its general acceptation; it is the combined result of experience and natural gifts.

IN TRAINING FOR AN ENGINEER: OLD STYLE.

It may be as well in the first place to define what an engineer is, for there is a good deal of popular misconception on the subject. The term is derived from the French *s'ingénier*, to set one's mind to work; so that primarily an engineer is a thinker, one who uses his intellectual faculties. This is the more necessary to impress, because it is a fact much lost sight of in past times; and the higher title of engineer has been used to designate the mechanic or handicraftsman. This matter of definition is of some importance as bearing on what will follow. The great majority of those mechanical engineers who have reached middle age have received no technical education as the term is generally understood. The practice has been for young men, whose parents or guardians were sufficiently wealthy, to be articled to a firm of manufacturing engineers; or perhaps to the chief mechanical engineer of a railway or some other large corporation. To complete his training, the pupil articled to an engineering firm went through "the shops," that is to say he learned the manipulation of material and the use of tools, and this part of his education was as a rule efficiently carried out. At some time in the course of his apprenticeship he was taken into the drawing office, where he picked up as much science as might accrue in the operations of making tracings or, in the advanced stages, of combining designs on good old rule-of-thumb principles. Such has been the education of the majority of mechanical engineers now holding important positions. They, however, represent the cream of their class, and have, as a rule, supplemented the scanty scientific education of the drawing office by private study.

With regard to civil engineering pupils, the custom is, for those who can afford the heavy premium often asked, to be articled to a civil engineer in good practice of the Great George-street type; and here the training is generally more thorough than that which the mechanical engineer premium apprentice receives. The most sensible civil engineer pupils generally endeavour to obtain employment with some large contractor of public works, in order to perfect their practical knowledge. Of

STAGE AND SONG.

The startling "actor's licence" clause, the mere suggestion of which caused such a ruffling of feathers in the ranks of the profession, has disappeared from the text of the bill which the Theatres and Music Halls Committee of the London County Council have submitted for the approval of the central body. No one need regret it. Such a provision could never have run the parliamentary gauntlet, and any serious attempt to force it into the Statute-book would merely have turned its champions into laughing-stocks. The fact is that within certain limits the more the public is encouraged to act as its own censor in matters dramatic the better. The multiplication of expurgating authorities would only tend to bring about a helpless dependence on the part of playgoers, and would certainly minimize the value of a class of popular opinion which would, I believe, remain sound and wholesome if it were not over-interfered with. It would not be difficult to recall many instances of immoral and degrading performances which have been sanctioned by the powers that be, but tabooed by the persons who were expected to patronize them. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is in no way worth an actor's while to conduct himself in such a manner as to forfeit his permit if he had one. As for the music-hall artist, the results of last October's licensing campaign would seem to show that he is looked after stringently enough already. Let us at least leave public decency some slight chance of speaking its mind when occasion offers.

RIDER HAGGARD ON THE BOARDS.

Miss Eweretta Lawrence has, in collaboration with Mr. John Bisgood, prepared a stage version of Mr. Rider Haggard's South African story, "Jess. This play, for which a cast is now being rapidly made up, will be produced at a matinée at the Adelphi towards the end of the month. The part of the heroine will be acted by Miss Lawrence herself, who, since the days of "Stormbeaten" and "On Change," seems to have quite deserted the boards.

THE DIVINE SARAH AS THE IMMORTAL JOAN.

Latest rumours suggest that Sarah Bernhardt will appear at the Princess's as Jeanne d'Arc some time in June. This report, however, does not agree with what was told me a day or two ago by some one who ought to know—namely, that the great French actress and her *impresario*, M. Mayer, will try their luck at Her Majesty's shortly after Easter. Whatever may be the result of all this chopping and changing, it appears to be tolerably certain that M. Mayer has abandoned his intention of giving a season of Italian opera in the Haymarket.

A NEW RECITER.

Mr. Evelyn Bellew announces a dramatic recital at Steinway Hall this afternoon. This gentleman is a son of the late well-known reader Mr. J. M. Bellew, and brother of Kyrle o' that ilk. He possesses, I believe, excellent qualifications for the task which he has set himself, and I wish him all success

THEATRE *v.* MUSIC HALL.

The secession of theatrical artistes to the "halls" still continues. Miss Loie Fuller, who was starring at the Globe a month or two back, was announced to appear last night at the Empire, "in her characteristic and humorous songs"; while Miss Annie Albu, the original Doris at the Lyric, is now airing her flexible soprano voice within the walls of the Alhambra.

AFTER "CLARISSA," "THE RELAPSE."

The version of Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy "The Relapse," which is being prepared by Robert Buchanan for the Vaudeville, will see the light—at a matinée of course—as soon as it is ready. If successful, you may expect to see it oust "Clarissa" from her place in the evening bills, as this drama has not done all that the management anticipated. I should have liked so see so sound and artistic a play—for with all its faults it never lacks true art—become a really popular "triumph." But the average theatre-goer is a strange creature. You may make him laugh in almost any way you please; but he is very particular as to the precise method in which you extract tears from his critical eyes. Presumably, he does not find sufficient enjoyment in weeping over the woes of the unfortunate Miss Harlowe.

GOOD BUSINESS.

The Jersey Lily seems to have struck oil with her revival of "As You Like It," for I hear that crowded houses are the order of the night at the St. James's, and that the advance booking extends over several weeks. Excellent business is also being done at the Garrick with "A Pair of Spectacles," which fascinating comedy has been snapped up for the American stage by that astute play-purchaser, Mr. Charles Overton.

A THEATRICAL BALL

The 100th performance of "The Red Hussar" was fittingly celebrated last night by a ball, given at the Marlborough Rooms by Mr. Henry J. Leslie. Many lights of the theatrical and musical professions were present, and what proved to be a most successful function was prolonged until the small hours of the morning began to grow alarmingly large. The number of guests who put in an appearance exceeded two hundred.

THE LAST OF THE PANTOMIME.

The "notice" is up at Drury Lane, and the pantomime season will be brought to a conclusion on Saturday week. The energies of Augustus Druriolanus will then be directed towards making ready for the arrival of the Carl Rosa Opera Company, whose répertoire this year will necessitate somewhat heavy scenic preparations.

R. U. E.

course many civil engineers holding good positions have risen from the ranks; but we are not now dealing with exceptional cases.

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY: TECHNICAL COLLEGES PLUS APPRENTICESHIP.

It is the establishment of technical colleges throughout the kingdom that has put within the reach of engineer students of the present day opportunities of really mastering their profession. These colleges have been established and endowed largely by private munificence. They teach what is popularly known as the theory—that is, the scientific principles, upon which all the functions of engineering are based, and a knowledge of which distinguishes, as we have said, the engineer from the mechanic or handicraftsman. Of course, engineering can no more be learned from books alone than can playing the fiddle. The only place where an engineer can learn the practical part of his profession—for we are yet far from that ideal state in which practice and theory blend—is in the actual workshop where machinery is produced for commercial purposes. No engineering laboratory, however well equipped, no college workshop, can supply its place. But the lessons of the laboratory are essentially a part of the academical course, and to substitute them for workshop training or apprenticeship is an abuse of its functions. From what has been said it will be gathered that the education of an engineer should consist partly of an apprenticeship, partly of a college course. But the utility of the latter has been denied. "Life is not long enough for useless refinements," says the practical man; and a great authority has recently told us that "the apprenticeship system is dead." It will therefore be useful if we give reasons for the necessity of both branches of this dual system of engineering training.

THE CASE FOR A COLLEGE COURSE.

Every operation in engineering practice, if properly directed, is founded on some principle of scientific truth. The most empirical mechanic that ever set a slide valve, when he performs that operation correctly, is embodying the truths set forth by Watt, Rankine, Carnot, Clausius, and Joule; although he may be as ignorant of the teachings of those renowned philosophers as was M. Jourdain that he had been speaking prose all his life. But, it may be said, the mechanic manages to do what he wants without the aid of science. That is true; and if the whole duty of engineers consisted in doing only those things which had been done before, there would be little call for the manufacturing engineer, with commercial objects only in view, to go through a course of scientific training. But in the present age, for an engineer to stand still is to go back. We may revert to the case of the mechanic setting a slide valve. So long as he had a single cylinder and a simple engine he would be quite safe. But some day an innovator arises, and he has the valves to set for a Corlis engine. Then all is doubt; his rule of thumb fails him, and it will only be by a long and expensive course of trial and error that he will find himself on sure ground again, if ever. Had the mechanic been an engineer, acquainted with the scientific principles upon which his practice had been founded, a few calculations, aided perhaps by a little graphic analysis, would have given him absolute certainty as to what course to pursue.

LORD ARMSTRONG'S TWO VOICES.

The opposite view has, however, been urged with much ability by those whose names carry great weight. Thus, Lord Armstrong in a contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*, speaking of those whose office it is to direct labour, and whose duty requires them to work more with their brains than with their hands, says:—"But even in their case all the information they require can be found in a condensed and tabulated form in handbooks applicable to all kinds of constructive art. Such technical information is in this form available to every man who can read and do arithmetic, however ignorant he may be of the scientific methods by which such tabulated results have been arrived at."

Probably few more mischievous things have ever been said with a good intention; and it is difficult for one to realize how such words * can have come from the lips of the founder of the Elswick Technical School. It was certainly not by the use of condensed tables and handbooks that Lord Armstrong, and those who have been associated with him, have won the high position they now occupy in the engineering world.

THE WHITWORTH SCHOLARSHIPS.

Having, we trust, convinced the future engineer, or his parent or guardian, of the necessity of a combined workshop and college course, it remains to indicate the means to this end. The question arises as to whether the workshop or the college shall take precedence, or whether they shall proceed simultaneously. The latter of the three courses supposes an iron will and a strong constitution to be possessed by those who would follow it up. We will defer the consideration of these points until we have given some brief details of the facilities for technical education at the disposal of the student.

The Whitworth Scholarships were, as every one knows, founded by the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, in order to give to young engineers of straitened means an opportunity of completing their scientific education. Candidates must be of sound bodily constitution, must not be over twenty-six years of age, and "must have been engaged in handicraft in the workshop of a mechanical engineer for at least three years, and have been at work at the vice and lathe, or the forge, or the bench during ordinary working hours for at least six consecutive months in each of those years. He must have worked for at least twelve months at the vice and lathe, not less than three months having been spent at the vice and three months at the lathe." In the year 1888 in place of giving a large number of scholarships, the available funds were appropriated to scholarships and exhibitions. During the present year there will be competed for thirty £50 exhibitions tenable for one year, and four scholarships of £125 a year, tenable for three years. The following are the subjects on which the competitors will be examined. 1. Practical plane and solid geometry. 2. Machine construction and drawing. 3. Mathematics. 4. Theoretical and applied mechanics. 5. Sound, light, and heat. 6. Magnetism and electricity. 7. Inorganic chemistry. 8. Metallurgy. 9. Steam. Those obtaining scholarships are required, while holding their scholarships, to devote their time entirely to the prosecution of their education as mechanical engineers. Exhibitioners can compete for scholarships, if otherwise eligible, in subsequent years. The prospect of getting a Whitworth scholarship should be taken into consideration when the subject of whether the apprenticeship or college course should be taken first is under discussion, for the apprentice who can gain a scholarship has very material monetary help assured to him for three years. On the other hand if he get an exhibition, he is secure for a whole year, during which time he can further prepare himself with a view to securing a scholarship. At the same time those who have been through a college course are not barred from competition if otherwise eligible.

(To be continued.)

The Professions dealt with in previous articles are:—The Army (Nov. 1 and 15, 1889), Schoolmastering (Nov. 29, 1889), the Civil Service (Dec. 11 and 19, 1889), the Bar (Jan. 6 and 22), and the Navy (Jan. 24 and 28).

* In 1878 when reporting to the Livery Companies of London Committee, which was then considering the best means of starting a technical college—now the City and Guilds of London Institute—Lord Armstrong, then Sir William Armstrong, said:—"A total ignorance of natural science on the part of the vast number of persons engaged in constructive and manufacturing processes is a hindrance to individual progress, and a loss to the nation. Every branch of skilled industry would be benefited if those employed in it were instructed in the scientific principles involved in the business, and the burden of labour would be lightened if accompanied by a more intelligent interest in the work to be performed. If boys acquired at school a rudimentary acquaintance with science, they would be in a position when they went to business to follow up in leisure hours their previous instruction, and many a fine intellect which would otherwise be wasted would be brought into useful play. As it is, the absence of the knowledge of first principles renders self instruction so difficult and laborious, that few are found to attempt it." A man should be judged, not by fragments, but by the whole text of his writings, but in any case we find it difficult to reconcile these two quotations from Lord Armstrong's expression of opinion.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The one satisfactory thing in Lord Salisbury's statement last night is that it shows his interview with Sir Dighton Probyn to have been sought by that gentleman, and thus disposes of any idea of "conspiracy." But that was only the fringe of extravagance with which Mr. Labouchere bedecked his charges. The substantial point in them was that the Prime Minister, by imparting information to Sir Dighton Probyn about a pending criminal case, did in fact facilitate the flight of the accused person. Towards dispelling that charge, Lord Salisbury's statement does nothing whatever.

In judging this matter, it is important to read Lord Salisbury's actual words, and not the gloss put upon them by interested critics. Thus according to the *Standard*, Lord Salisbury told all he knew—that there was no evidence save against one person, and that against hir there was not enough to justify legal proceedings. But the *Standard* suppresses Lord Salisbury's further admission that he added "that rumours had reached him that further evidence had been obtained," and that when Sir Dighton "expressed his absolute disbelief in the charges which were levelled against the person indicated," he (Lord Salisbury) made answers "of a more reserved character." Sir Dighton Probyn would indeed have been a sad simpleton if he had not come away from that interview with the strong conviction that his friend had better make himself scarce.

It is, further, only fair to Mr. Labouchere to add that his attitude of scepticism is amply justified by Lord Salisbury's own words. We assume that Mr. Labouchere had positive assurances from "one who knew." Against that positive information, what does Lord Salisbury set? Here are his own phrases:—

I think I said, I am not quite certain. . . . My lords, I am not ashamed to say that that is all I recollect of a casual interview for which I was not prepared, to which I did not attach the slightest importance, and of which I took no notes whatever.

I cannot give your lordships any positive information as to the precise language which was used at this interview.

When Lord Salisbury himself is thus uncertain, Mr. Labouchere was surely within his rights in being unbelieving.

To-morrow, when the result of to-day's polling at St. Pancras is known we shall hear a hundred different versions, coloured *ex post facto* to meet party exigencies, of the issue before the electors and of the meaning of the verdict. To-day, therefore, when it is still possible to accept statements on the subject as unprejudiced, let us put on record what, according to the Tory candidate himself, the real issue is. Nothing can be clearer than Mr. Graham's assertion:—

It would be with the full knowledge of this issue, and of all its consequences, that the electors of North St. Pancras would go to the poll. If they showed their confidence in Lord Salisbury's Government, Ministers would be able to carry out the policy which had done so much already for the prosperity of Ireland. It was upon the Irish Question that he had elected to stand or fall. Every other question was only secondary to that, and it was this issue upon which he appealed with confidence to the suffrage of the electors of North St. Pancras.

We trust that every Liberal in the division will work hard in order that by twelve o'clock to-night Mr. Graham may be bitterly regretting that he was frank enough to define the issue so plainly.

Though the returns of the German elections are still not complete, several features of them now stand out in remarkable clearness. *First*, the utter and complete collapse of the old Cartel party. In the last Reichstag, it was in a small but sufficient majority. Now it numbers only 123, or considerably less than one-third of the whole House. *Secondly*, of the "Cartel Brothers," it is the National Liberal who has fared worst. He went out 93 strong, and has returned with the figures transposed (39)—thus meeting with the fate reserved in politics for those who are neither fowl, fish, nor good redherring. *Thirdly*, the loss of the National Liberals has been the gain of the Freisinnige, who have increased from 38 to 80. *Fourthly*, the growth of the Socialists in seats has been nearly proportional to their growth in votes; they number 37 as against 11. *Lastly*, of the non-Liberal sections, the Catholic party alone has not lost ground. The Centre will, indeed, be even stronger in the new Parliament than in the last: it now numbers 112 against 101. The honour and glory of the campaign rest with the Radicals and Socialists: its spoils will fall to the Vatican.

What, under the new complexion of affairs, will Prince Bismarck do? He is probably forearmed, for he was certainly forewarned. On November 26, 1886, he said in the Reichstag:—

I am not at all discomfited by this increase (that is, of Social Democratic deputies.) The greater the number of social-political deputies, so much the better. Their increase will oblige them to come forward with their positive plans and to declare how, in their opinion, the future of the world and of the German Constitution ought to be shaped. . . . They are now twenty-five in number: they have got their second dozen. Well, I will give them a third dozen. But when they number thirty-six I shall confidently expect them to begin their positive operations upon the Constitution, and tell us what it ought to be; otherwise I shall believe that they can talk only, and cannot do.

Later in the same speech he said:—

I should like to quiet the minds of all those, of whom I am not one, who look upon the Social Democracy as the greatest spectre of the future. My comfort for persons thus terrified is the following: As soon as ever these gentlemen come forward with their positive plans, they will become much more tame than they now are, and then the number of their adherents will begin to thin.

It is therefore just possible that the Chancellor, instead of throwing himself upon the Centre, may begin coquetting with the Socialists.

Really Mr. Samuel Smith ought to provide himself with a private secretary who would jog his elbow when he was about to put down such a preposterously foolish, and, we must add, nasty-minded question as that with which (according to a correspondent—for we cannot find it in the reports) he last night astonished the House of Commons. Mr. Smith is said to have asked whether it is a fact that in a large provincial town, "girls, in order to obtain certificates as Art Mistresses, are obliged to draw from the model (not life) the nude figure of man, unmarried men being the teachers." Really Mr. Smith should get some one to take him round South Kensington and explain that indecency does not consist in the absence of drapery, but in the occasion, manner, and spirit either of its absence or of its presence. Indecency, Mr. Smith's elementary instructor might add, is compatible even with a respectable and fully draped Philistine asking a question in the House, and there are other uses for that vicarious blush expended on behalf of persons of either sex who, whether "unmarried" or not (is not that an ineffable touch!), regard the necessary conditions of their ordinary study as doctors or as artists without any *arrière pensée* whatever. Mr. Smith's idea that he will serve his cause by trussing up the Apollo Belvidere with straw must have been prompted by the traditional lady who wraps her table legs in brown paper. We shall next be asked "whether it is a fact that young ladies positively have to undress before they get into bed," or "whether at well-known watering places unmarried persons are allowed to bathe."

Mrs. Mona Caird might get additional arguments for her attack on the marriage laws of England by comparing these laws with those which prevail in Mahomedan countries. The following is an extract from the recently published diary of Nawáb Mehdi Hassan, Chief Justice of Hyderabad:—

Comparison of English and Mahomedan Marriage Laws.—I must say that I think that the Mahomedan law concerning marriage and the rights of women is more reasonable than the English law. Marriage, according to English law, is indissoluble, unless there be exposed in open court a scandal of such a nature as to ruin the husband or wife for life in public estimation. There is no sound reason why the parties to a contract should not be allowed to agree to break it. The common tie of affection in children, and the long habit of living together, which in itself is sufficient to produce affection, is a sufficient check on any frequent resort to divorce when the woman has passed the best years of her life and could not easily find a new home. The best proof of this is that the Mahomedan law sanctions such divorce, yet it happens in very rare cases. Marriage is dissoluble by the Mahomedan law, if both the parties agree, but the natural check has been supplemented by a reasonable artificial one, that is, if the proposal for divorce emanate from the husband, he has to pay the wife her "Mahir"—a sum of money fixed at the time of marriage, and sufficient to protect her from penury in case of divorce. If the proposal emanate from the wife she must forgo her "Mahir." Again, by the Mahomedan law, the wife is absolute owner of her own property, she can enter into contracts and buy and sell on her own account. The law of England is not so liberal.

MR. WHISTLER'S NEW ETCHINGS.

A CHAT WITH THE MASTER.

MR. WHISTLER was in extra good form the other day when I ventured to call upon him at his studio in the Tower House, Tite-street. This many-sided man presented first one facet and then another—the farcical facet, the serious facet, the ironical facet, the pugnacious facet, the emotional facet. The studio rang with strident peals of laughter, the mirror reflected the mocking smile, and every hair of the white lock bristled with contending emotions. Need I say that the Knight of the Needle was discussing his friends and his enemies, and the whirlpool of controversy in which he loves to disport himself. Mr. Whistler is sometimes likened to the Indian brave, who, when war is declared, sallies forth to the enemies' lodges and returns laden with scalps which he has won by the keenness of his blade and the deftness of his arm. For myself I always like to think of him as the Mephistopheles of Tite-street. On the other hand, Mr. Whistler says he has recently had occasion to compare himself to a ship, in that after a voyage or passage of arms he is compelled to scrape the barnacles off his sides. The fierce rolling of the "r" in the word "barnacle" made me shiver when Mr. Whistler made use of this simile. However, these are matters which need not be discussed now, for Mr. Whistler is much too busy to think about such growths as barnacles. He is busy printing the most exquisite series of etchings that he has ever produced. Mr. Whistler is not given to paying compliments to himself. He reserves "*mes compliments*" to others; but in the chat I had with him over a cup of tea he admitted that his etchings of Amsterdam were, in his opinion, the best work he had ever given to the public. Last November Mr. Whistler looked about him for new worlds to conquer, and elected to visit Amsterdam, which he thinks one of the most picturesque cities in Europe. He packed up his copper plates, his wax candles, his acids, his etching needles, and the various tools of the etcher, and proceeded to the quaint old capital of the Low Countries. The result will be given to the world in a series of ten etchings, which are practically completed. Proofs of these, enclosed in their dainty frames of white with black bars, reposed on the studio floor with their faces to the wall, and one after the other they were placed on the easel. Picture to yourself delightful representations of stagnant Dutch canals, reflecting on their surface every detail of the quaintly grotesque architecture. One of Mr. Whistler's difficulties when working in these picturesque but tortuous byways of the Dutch capital was the attitude of the Amsterdam Arab, who was thunderstruck at the apparition of a gentleman sitting in a boat and doing nothing but scratch a bit of copper plate with a needle. Sometimes the Arab thought that the figure which was so still was a dummy, and threw stones at it. In consequence of this Mr. Whistler invoked the intervention of the police, and was left in peace to pursue his lonely studies.

The man who only knows Mr. Whistler as the gay, versatile *farceur* thinks that he leads a butterfly existence. But—excepting the famous emblem—Mr. Whistler is not one of the *Lepidoptera*. In Amsterdam he began early and worked into the night, defying the searching blasts and the withering weather. Here, for instance, is the *nocturne* of the series, a wonderful representation of night on one of the canals, the weird and ghostlike gloom being shown by a brilliant flash of light from a lantern placed in one of the mullioned windows above. Mr. Whistler has often been joked about his *nocturnes*, in private and in a court of law. But his retort is true enough. Night has no form—gloom no length or breadth. This particular nocturne, however, is full of the most delicate and elaborate detail when your eyes have accustomed themselves to the lantern flash. You see the shadows of the people through the blinds and curtains, and the glow of the oil lamps softened by the gloom of night. Here, again, is a proof which Mr. Whistler calls "the embroidered curtain." It hangs in a window overlooking one of the canals, and the delicate tracery of the pattern has been worked out to the minutest detail. But Mr. Whistler did not spend all his time in these sombre and narrow water byways, in which the houses rise on either side like the precipitous and frowning walls of a Texan cañon. We find him emerging now and then into the sun on expeditions which result in bits of real lowland scenery, dotted with windmills and alive with traffic. In this series of etchings the master has avowedly shown himself to the public in all his powers. "I divide myself into three periods," he says, being in his most serious and sensible mood. "First, you see me at work on the Thames," producing one of the famous series. "Now, there you see the crude and hard detail of the beginner. So far, so good. There, you see, all is sacrificed to exactitude of outline. Presently, and almost unconsciously, I begin to criticise myself, and to feel the craving of the artist for form and colour. The result was the second stage, which my enemies call inchoate, and I call Impressionism. The third stage I have shown you. In that I have endeavoured to combine stages one and two. You have the elaboration of the first stage and the quality of the second." For some reason or another, Mr. Whistler has decided not to hold an exhibition, but his etchings will be on view at one or two of the galleries. The conversation then turned on the number of proofs which he prints from his plates. It is well known that Mr. Whistler's early etchings are rare and extremely valuable. Instances can be given in which a half-guinea proof is now worth seventy guineas, or even more. The collector hates the common crowd, and will only have etchings that are scarce. It is easy to gratify him by keeping the supply down. From his early plates Mr. Whistler told me he had taken about a hundred proofs, and then destroyed the plate. But the numbers vary according to his judgment. Sometimes there might be a hundred, but ofttimes a dozen or twenty proofs, each having the sign of the butterfly, and the little note which shows that he also printed the proof. Mr. Whistler's studio is more like a workshop than a famous artist's retreat. Sumptuous draperies, luxurious couches, thick carpets, and bric-à-brac are conspicuous by their absence; and in their place are the presses and inking rollers with which he now is at work.

A SANCTIMONIOUS MOTION AND A MAGNIFICENT SPEECH.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY. BY AN OBSERVER.

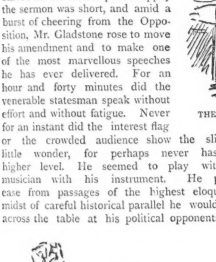
THE House was even more crowded yesterday, in anticipation of a big speech from Mr. Gladstone, than it was on Friday when Mr. Labouchere made his charge against Lord Salisbury. The Strangers' and Peers' Galleries also were densely packed, a noticeable feature in the former being the presence of a very small politician in knickerbockers sitting, or rather standing, just over the clock. This was Master McLaren, grand-nephew of John Bright. An interesting interpellation came from Mr. Gladstone, who gave notice that he would move a resolution in reference to Mr. Courtney's ruling on Friday, and asked the leader of the House to give him an opportunity. Mr. Smith was beginning hesitatingly to murmur that the request was a great surprise to him, when Sir William Harcourt ruthlessly called out across the table, "I gave the right hon. gentleman private warning more than half an hour ago." Anyhow, Mr. Smith must have time to collect his thoughts, and so Mr. Gladstone agreed to wait till later in the evening. Then began the real debate of the evening, and perhaps of the session. Mr. W. H. Smith was more than sufficiently impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. His manner would have done credit to a professional mute, and his voice was barely audible from excess of emotion. In solemn, almost awe-stricken, tones he enunciated platitude after platitude, and a spell of reverential silence fell upon the House. It was momentarily expected that the right reverend gentlemen would break into tears; but a timely glass of water, exchanged with Mr. Gladstone across the table, staved off the catastrophe. Happily the sermon was short, and amid a burst of cheering from the Opposition, Mr. Gladstone rose to move his amendment and to make one of the most marvellous speeches he has ever delivered. For an hour and forty minutes did the venerable statesman speak without effort and without fatigue. Never for an instant did the interest flag or the crowded audience show the slightest sign of weariness. And little wonder, for perhaps never has Mr. Gladstone risen to a higher level. He seemed to play with his subject, as a master musician with his instrument. He passed with the most perfect ease from passages of the highest eloquence to quick repartee, in the midst of careful historical parallel he would pause to direct a sudden thrust across the table at his political opponents of to-day. To summarize the argument very briefly: Mr. Gladstone objected generally to Mr. Smith's motion because it asked the House to adopt the whole of a lengthy and complicated report, dealing with numerous issues, on some of which the opinion of a judge was no more valuable than that of any other man. Moreover, the judges were by their own confession precluded from looking at many matters which we are bound to take into account—namely, the causes of crime. Have we any right to ignore these, and to pass a "sanctimonious motion"? Passing to details, he alluded to the case of the *Irishman*, an obscure print, quoted at length in the report. "You are right to condemn such language, but be equally liberal in assigning blame when you come to your own organs." Again, many of the charges against the respondents are ten years old, and the offences were effectively condoned by the Carnarvon negotiations. You knew the "crimes" of the Irish members then, but you did not think these criminals unfit associates with yourselves in the important task of upsetting the Liberal Government. The judges say that agitation was followed by crime; aye, but worse crime was prevented. Have great changes in the condition of nations been ever brought about without anything contrary to law, anything contrary to order, occurring? Here followed a whole series of historical parallels. Perhaps in themselves they did not do much to aid the argument, for many of them were capable of a double application, but in the charm of listening one forbore to analyze. There was something so perfectly fitting in the way in which the veteran statesman placed himself without effort back in the remote past, that he seemed almost to symbolize in his own person the unbroken continuity of the life of the English people. The concluding portion of the speech was devoted to the "acquittals" of the accused and the crimes of the accusers. The *Times* was indeed careful in framing its hideous charges—careful to ask no questions as to the authority of its informants. Then with uplifted hand and an intensity of manner that silenced even the cheers of his supporters, Mr Gladstone appealed in an eloquent peroration to his political opponents. "I appeal from the party opposite *to* the party opposite—from them as a party to them as individuals—you individually, man by man (and the hand came down and pointed along the crowded Tory benches)—to place yourselves in the position of the hon. member for Cork, and then to think if these words that I ask you to assent to are not the very least reparation that you can make." When the cheering had died away, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach rose. The bathos was too painful, and the crowded benches were thinned in a few seconds, and the worthy gentleman was left expounding his view of the Government case to the Speaker and a few faithful supporters. Sir William Harcourt had, however, lingered, and seemed peculiarly nettled by some of Sir Michael's remarks. He interrupted more than once, and when snubbed by the Speaker, strode out of the House in a huff. Mr. Reid's speech was clever. But the forensic style is not suited to the floor of the House of Commons.



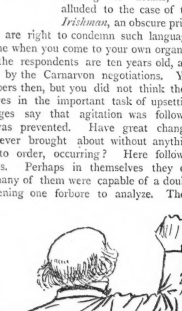
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THE REVIEWS FOR MARCH.

THE reviews for this month are, as a whole, "average." As a reflection of the public mind they once more present the feature of that marked attention to things African and South African which is, according to a writer in the *Contemporary*, "one of the most remarkable features of the century." We reserve the articles on Africa in the Reviews for separate notice, and deal here with their miscellaneous contents.

THE "FORTNIGHTLY."

Mr. Bradlaugh's article on the Eight Hours question is well "on the nail." His case is—

(*a*) That Parliament should only interfere in industrial pursuits of adults where necessary to protect life or limb (including in this sanitary legislation); (*b*) That no such general necessity exists in connection with the hours of adult labour; (*c*) That though the shortest hours of labour consistent with profit are in all cases desirable, Parliament is not the fittest tribunal to ascertain what number of hours is most desirable in any given industry; (*d*) No general hard and fast line can be applied alike to all industries, or even to one and the same industry, under different conditions; (*e*) That the shortening of the hours of labour should be effected in each industry by mutual arrangement between the employers and the employed; (*f*) That a dissentient minority of workers ought not to be subjected to legal penalty for refusing to accept the decision of the majority—and numerous other contentions.

"King Plagiarism and his Court" is the rather affected title which Mr. Runciman gives to a hip-and-thigh attack on Mr. Rider Haggard. Besides championing "my friend Knight" in the matter of the incident of the uncanny crabs, which Mr. Haggard is accused of prigging from the "Cruise of the Falcon," and dressing up in "Allan Quatermain," Mr. Runciman recalls another awkward little case connected with himself. He takes the shipwreck in "Mr. Meeson's Will," and prints bits of it alongside of a reprint of his own article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*—"How the Atlantic Liner went down in Mid-Ocean," showing pretty conclusively that for all the good points in his description Mr. Haggard was indebted to the *P. M. G.* article. Mr. Runciman hits out all he knows, and there is a nasty knock or two in the article.

Mrs. Mona Caird returns to the topic of "The Morality of Marriage." However Mrs. Grundy may exclaim at Mrs. Caird's theories, an article like the present, with its indignant repudiation of the kind of thought which regards the wife's person as the husband's purchase, and her soul as his "exquisite perquisite," is a significant expression of the discontent with which the growing sense of their independence makes thoughtful women regard the imperfections of our marriage law. "What is your name?" a French policeman once asked a criminal. "That is what you are paid to find out," the criminal pertinently replied. Mr. E. R. Spearman's article on "Mistaken Identity and Police Anthropometry" gives a detailed account of the Bertillon system of measurement (see *Pall Mall Gazette* a few months back), which has now rendered it unnecessary for the gens d'armes to put so delicate a question or to receive so disconcerting an answer. Other papers are Mr. Symonds' on what Coleridge called the "lyrical interbreathings" to be found in Elizabethan plays, "Vernon Lee's" pretty legend of Mdme. Kransinska, Colonel Knollys on Lord Napier of Magdala, and R. S. Gundry's dismal record of "Judicial Torture in China," which it seems includes crucifixion.

THE "NEW REVIEW."

Mr. Grove's writers, being compelled to be short, seem to fall into a style more plain and pointed than the cumbrous fashion of the older periodicals. "What is to be Done with the Morally Deficient?" asks Lady Frederick Cavendish—meaning thereby those unfortunate women who are all right as long as they are in the "Home," responding readily to kindness, but who seem altogether to lack the qualities which would keep them out of trouble when once they are outside its walls, and on their own responsibility. The question is answered by a practical plea for a laundry scheme which is to provide a permanent and apparently a self-supporting asylum, for as long a period as the "morally deficient" will stay. Mr. Tighe Hopkins, in the symposium on "Anonymity," sums up against it. Letters are given from Grant Allen, George Moore, Bernard Shaw, Archibald Forbes, and Mr. Labouchere, who thinks as a rule proprietors would prefer anonymity and journalists the signature. The strongest champions of the journalistic mask seem to be three L's—Mr. Lang, Mr. Lucy, and Mrs. Lynn Linton. Then we have Mr. Bridlaugh on the Indian National Congress, Grant Allen on the Origin of Animals, the Earl of Durham on Turf Reform, sketches in Tangier by Vernon Lee, the "Evolution of Goodness" by Mr. Frederick Greenwood, and a poem by Alfred Austin. The Commission Report is summarized here by Mr. Frederic Harrison.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY."

Mr. Knowles has got Mr. Davitt to do the Report, the result being an interesting account of the cheerful view of the Report taken by one whose head would, if the *Times* had its own way in the interpretation, be decorating Temple Bar. "A Battle Described from the Ranks" Ismailia, as it struck A. V. Palmer, has already been disposed of. The Bishop of Carlisle, like some other people (see "Darwinism Revised" in the *National*, for instance) welcomes "Wallace on Darwinism" as some sort of eirenicon in the great contest Science *v.* Religion. With expressions of "reverence" for the signal modesty and generosity of Mr. Wallace's writings on the subjec t, the Bishop claims that, as interpreted by him, Darwinism leaves a larger field as open questions for religion to debate with Materialism. The Rev. J. Jessop Teague's "seventeenth century prelate" is good Bishop Ken. In "Capital—the Mother of Labour," Professor Huxley (some former article is replied to here by "a working man") puts the arguments of political economy against "Progress and Poverty" with his usual force and clearness. Capital, he contends, is never a product of labour alone. It exists apart from it, is its necessary antecedent, and furnishes it with the indispensable materials. Quite in the other key is Mr. Herbert Spencer on "Justice." Mr. Gladstone writes on bookcases—he is for fixed as against movable shelves. We have also Lord Bramwell on "Property," and something about the Merchant Service, mad dogs, property, and brain and hand work.

THE "CONTEMPORARY."

Mr. Andrew Lang makes a spirited reply to Mr. Grant Allen's derivation of the Jahveh of the Old Testament from a primeval fetish-stone, in an account of the history of religion, which he thus summarizes:—"You begin, in the very first resort of all, with a monumental pillar of a Semitic sheikh. Or rather, with the ghost of the Arab sheikh himself, which sanctifies the pillar, then the pillar carried about in the ark of a portable fetish. Then (after or before that) the fetish recognized as the God of Abraham, then the God of Abraham etherealized into the God of Christianity: then, I may add, the God of Christianity sublimated into the 'Unknowable' of Mr. Herbert Spencer, which, however, Mr. Frederic Harrison spells with a small 'u.'" Mr. Lang contends that stone-worshipping races are not shown to use headstones, as a rule, and that races who use posts do not worship them, and that the presence of a sacred stone, in the cult of a god, by no means proves that the god was, in origin, a stone. The other articles, though excellent and solid on examination, are rather grim at first sight—"Communism," by Emile de Laveleye; "Ground Rents," by Mr. Moulton, Q.C.; "Tithes," by Mr. Picton, M.P.; "Free Schools," by the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, &c. Canon MacColl writes reminiscences of Dr. von Döllinger, and Principal Fairbairn on "Anglo-Catholicism, Old and New." Dr. Jessop "pleads for the publishers."

THE PARTY REVIEWS.

There is one advantage that the *Westminster* generally has over the *National*: there is a relevance to the time of issue about the Liberal review which the other simply ignores. Positively the only article in the *National*, (except, perhaps, the one on Tithes), which might not equally well have appeared any time between now and Doomsday, is a dull one on "The Centenary of White's 'Selborne'!" The *Westminster's* suggestions "how to help the London Poor" favour a bar to pauper immigration. Among "The Results of Women's Non-enfranchisement" trades are pointed out in which women do just the same work as men for half the pay—printing, for instance. "Confederation and Home Rule," by J. A. Partridge; "The Irish Americans, their Position and Influence," are fair statements on the right side.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—Clarke's world-famed Blood Mixture is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, skin and blood diseases, sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous. Thousands of testimonials. In bottles, 2s. 9d. and 11s. each of all Chemists. Proprietors, Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln. Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and do not be persuaded to take imitations.

City Notes.

THE OUTSIDE BROKER AND THE BLACKMAILER.

A characteristic example of the peculiar ways of the City blackmailer has just been brought under our notice. A new hand at the business of outside stockbroking was approached by the person who runs a so-called "financial journal" with a request for an advertisement. The interview did not lead to business; and the next move of the pushing "journalist" was to offer to furnish a list of the country clients of another broker, so that the new hand might be in a position to place his circulars in likely quarters. Two guineas only was the modest sum asked for this valuable list, but the tempting offer was declined. A second time the list was placed at the disposal of the broker, with a few shillings struck off the quotation. Again there was a refusal. Then the blackmailer threw off the mask, and intimated, with more vigour than politeness, that he would "write him down." As a last attempt at conciliation, however, he sent a proof of his scathing article to the person attacked, with the intimation that unless the offer was accepted the dreadful indictment would appear next day. That, too, failed in its desired object; and so on the morrow the unwary investor was warned to beware of certain broken-down speculators and bucket-shop keepers—the recalcitrant firm being mentioned by name in illustration of the remarks. We know nothing of the antecedents of the person attacked: they may be good, bad, or indifferent; but as an illustration of the ways of the journalistic harpy we have thought it worth while to tell the tale.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

The subject of endowment assurance appears to have considerable interest for our readers. The following is from a correspondent:—

My attention has been drawn to an interesting letter in your issue of the 25th ult. under the head of "Endowment Assurance," in which the writer implies that persons adopting that class of assurance benefit at the expense of those who, being unable to pay the higher endowment premiums, are compelled to accept whole life contracts at a greater aggregate expense than those better off. His conclusion is that the endowment policy is the most favourable under all circumstances. This is true, but not the whole of the truth. People of means who seek a safe investment no less than insurance protection usually adopt the endowment policy; but what about the great body of middle class men with large families? They are not in a position to adopt your correspondent's advice: not that they are debarred from taking endowments, but because they cannot provide sufficient to give the immediate insurance protection required. This is why so many have no chance but to take a life contract. Take the case of a man thirty years of age, with a family, and an income of £500 a year. He probably spends the whole of his income. Such a man ought to provide at least £2,000 of insurance. Let us assume that he is prepared to spend a tenth of it, or £50 a year, on insurance. This would give him an endowment policy for £1,000 only. But he needs £2,000 at least to protect his family. Now, by allowing his profits to accumulate for, say, twenty years, instead of drawing them at shorter intervals, and paying a very little more than he would have to pay for an endowment policy of £1,000, a man may have a life policy for £2,000, with the option of converting it into an endowment. Thus the case of men of this class is exactly met. Such a policy has been designed by the Mutual of New York, to which your first article referred.

Another correspondent writes:—"Your article and the letter of your correspondent cannot but be of the greatest service to intending insurers. But can no relief be found for those who find themselves in the position of the gentleman who paid £430,000 for £76,872? Would it not be worth the while of some of the endowment policy offices to buy up the policies, at their surrender value, of those who have been for years paying the exorbitant rates instanced? I am one who for nine years has been paying large premiums, but will receive no bonus for another eleven years."

The Ladies' Corner.

FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE.

A BOOK OF LOVE AND MARRIAGE STORIES.

Luckless are the men and women who, not having adapted themselves to the fact that this is the era of publicity and curiosity (that is, thirst for knowledge), come under the category of "eminent persons." Even the dreaded interviewer is reticence and discretion itself, as compared with the maker and compiler of books, who thrusts his hand into the most private recesses of the said eminent person's home, and drags out to the light of day fact after fact with pitiless disregard of the feelings of his helpless victim. How, when, and where a man works or plays, is told from the housetops; if the mewing of a cat or the scent of rotten apples inspire him to his best efforts; whether he prefers unlimited cups of tea or the fragrant weed as a comforter of his lonely hours; there is, indeed, nothing hidden that is not made known, and the most recent addition to this kind of personal literature overtops all that has gone before. This addition is a work of two sturdy volumes, between the backs of which are bound together "The Loves and Marriages of some Eminent Persons." (Ward and Downey.) Mr. Thistleton Dyer, if we are not mistaken, has already on his conscience a work of a similar nature, which, such is the depravity of this *fin de siècle*, gained a popularity denied to many a tome into which some learned man has put his best effort.

The present work is written on what might be called the "downward grade," for it commences with two chapters on "Married Happiness," and ends, after a slow but painful descent leading through the divorce courts, in a chapter headed "Unmarried."

"DIZZY" DAZZLED BY A DAME OF DISTINCTION.

One of the first among those whose married happiness is exhibited is Lord Beaconsfield, and the story of his wooing and wedding may be read in the following extracts, quoted by Mr. Dyer:—

The soirée last night (April 27, 1832) at Bulwer's was really brilliant—much more so than the first. There were a great many dames there of distinction, and no blues. I was introduced "by particular desire" to Mrs. Wyndham Lewis, a pretty little woman, a flirt and a natural, gifted with a volubility I should think unequalled, and of which I can convey no idea. She told me that she liked silent, melancholy men! I answered "that I had no doubt of it."

A year afterwards the second act in the drama is being played. "By-the-by," he writes, "would you like Lady Z—— for a sister-in-law—very clever, £25,000, and domestic? As for 'love,' all my friends who married for love and beauty either beat their wives or live apart from them. This is literally the case. I may commit many follies in life, but I never intend to marry for love, which I am sure is a guarantee of infelicity."

The sequel is, he behaved admirably throughout his married life. In public and in private he showed his wife the most affectionate regard. . . .

DR. JOHNSON'S PRETTY CHARMER.

Here is a portrait of "Letty," Johnson's spouse, speaking of whom the fond husband stated that "he had nothing to complain of but her particular reverence for cleanliness," which seems to have caused him a good deal of annoyance:—

She was very fat, with a bosom of more than ordinary protuberance; her swelled cheeks were of a florid red, produced by thick painting, and increased by the liberal use of cordials; glaring and fantastic in her dress, and affected both in her speech and general behaviour.

Happy Johnson! his short-sighted eyes never saw anything but a "beauty" in her.

HOW TO MAKE LOVE.

Shortly before Erasmus Darwin married Mary Howard, he sent the following receipt to "dear Polly," which he had found in an old volume entitled "A Bouk off very monny muckle vallyed Receipts bouth in Kookery and Physicks":—

Take of Sweet William and of Rose-Mary, of each as much as is sufficient. To the former of these add Honesty and Herb-of-Grace; and to the latter Eye-bright and Motherwort, of each a large handful: mix them separately, and then, chopping them altogether, add one Plumb, to sprigs of Hearts' Ease and a little Tyme. And it makes a most excellent dish, *probatum est*. Some put in Rue and Cuckold Pint, and Heart-Chokes, and Coxcomb, and Violents; but these spoil the flavour of it entirely, and I even dispose of Sallery, which some good Cooks order to be mix'd with it. I have frequently seen it tossed up with all these at the tables of the great, when no Body would eat of it, the very appearance was so disagreeable.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

MACMILLAN, MICHAEL, B.A., "The Promotion of General Happiness." (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.)
[A utilitarian essay. Cloth. Pp. vi., 286.]

SMITH, GOLDWIN. "Life of Jane Austen." (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of the "Great Writers Series." Cloth. Pp. 196 and v. Price 2s.]

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SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. This and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Herr Schalkenbach, with his mysterious Orchestrion; Professor Baker's Naval Spectacle, "The Armada;" M. Servais Le Roy, the Marvellous Belgian Conjuror; Ella Zuila, the heroine of the lofty wire; the Beautiful Lulu; the Leovilles, Pantomimists; the Troubadour Quartette; Mdlle. Cora, Bicyclist; the Wonderful Haytors; George Sylvester, Vocalist; the Barres Ballet and Pantomimic Troupe; Oscar and Charley; Barnum's Zulus; Syretti, Contortionist; Fred Paulsen, the American Champion Weight Lifter; Adelaide and Lilian. Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., children 6d. MAGNETTA, novel illusion, on view all day. Dr. ONOFROFF, the Remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre, at 4.5 and 9.10.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of H.M. KING ALFONSO XIII. of Spain, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA (taken in 1868). Over 400 Portrait Models of Celebrities of all ages and nations. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, luxuriously furnished. Organ Recitals at 12, 2, and 6 o'clock. Orchestra from 4 to 6 and 7.30 to 10 P.M. Admission 1s. Children under 12 6d. Open from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mdme. Tussaud's own hands. James Berry, the Executioner (taken from life), now added. Mrs. Maybrick now added. CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

JAPAN AND ITS SCENERY, Portrayed in 106 Paintings and Water-colours by ALFRED EAST, R.I.—This EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at THE FINE ART SOCIETY'S, 148, NEW BOND-STREET.

SPORTS AND ARTS EXHIBITION.—GROSVENOR GALLERY, NEW BOND-STREET, W. NOW OPEN. Ten to Seven. Admission 1s.

TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

HOTEL LIST.

GRAND CANARY HOTEL SANTA CATALINA.—The finest winter climate in the world.—This charming hotel faces the sea, and is surrounded by its own beautifully laid-out grounds. The hotel is replete with every modern improvement, and the sanitary arrangements leave nothing to be desired. Information may be obtained and plans seen at the offices of the CANARY ISLANDS CO., 1, LAURENCE POUNTNEY-HILL, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON.—The HOTEL ALBEMARLE, corner of Albemarle-street and Piccadilly. NOW OPEN.—This palatial Hotel is Now Open for the reception of Visitors. It is fitted up in the most luxurious style, and is one of the most select Hotels in Europe. Cuisine and Wines of the highest class. The Hotel Albemarle is under the personal management of the Proprietor, Mr. A. L. VOGEL.

AN ARCHIEPISCOPAL BLAST AGAINST CREMATION.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris has issued an energetic protest against "cremation," in accordance with the formal decisions of the Holy See. In his circular to the priests of his diocese Cardinal Richard calls the practice a "Pagan custom," which the Municipal Council of Paris, in its hatred of religion, is endeavouring to make common. The Catholic Church, as the Cardinal points out, has preserved the traditions respecting burial which the Jewish nation had originally received from the Patriarchs, and had adopted the custom of depositing the dead in consecrated clay.

BUFFALO BILL'S PRESENT TO THE POPE.

The ceremony in celebration of the anniversary of the Coronation of Leo XIII. yesterday excited (a correspondent writes) special interest this year, owing to the presence of Buffalo Bill's Indian troupe. They were drawn up in their characteristic costumes, in the Grand Ducal Hall, and as the Pope entered, carried on the gestatorial chair, they all fell on their knees to receive the Holy Father's blessing. Buffalo Bill then presented to his Holiness, on behalf of his troupe, a beautiful cushion in fresh flowers, bearing the Pontifical arms. On the Pope's entering the Sixtine Chapel the Indians left the Vatican, and returned to their encampment.

HONOUR TO ENGLISHMEN IN EGYPT.

The Khedive has conferred the decoration of "Commander of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh" on the following Inspectors of Irrigation, in recognition of the valuable services rendered to the country during the time they have been employed in his Highness's service:—Major R. H. Brown, R.E., Messrs. E. W. P. Forster, W. E. Garstin, W. Willcocks.

THE COBDEN CLUB AND THE LABOUR QUESTION.

The committee of the Cobden Club have resolved that, in the event of this country joining with the other Powers in a European Convention on the labour question, they would respectfully submit to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the expediency of making a representation to the Convention that the most effective means of obtaining the object aimed at by the Convention would be the general adoption of the principle of free imports, and the removal, as far as possible, of all restrictions upon trade and manufacture.

TERRIBLE CYCLONE IN EASTERN SEAS.

Mail advices from San Francisco dated the 21st ult., which were landed at Queenstown yesterday by the Cunard Royal Mail steamer *Gallia* from New York, state:—"The Pacific Mail steamer *China* arrived to-day from Hong Kong and Yokohama, Japan. The people state that the storm which swept along the Bashu coast on January 24 was very disastrous. About 1,000 fishing boats, with between 2,500 and 3,000 fishermen, drifted out to sea. Nine hundred of these boats, with all the men aboard, were lost. Most of the bodies drifted up on the beach, and were taken care of by relatives. The same day eleven boats were wrecked in the sea off Tobishima during a storm, and fifty fishermen were drowned. On January 25, 23 fishermen were drowned on the coast off Maschawa. News has also been received of the disastrous storm which swept over the coasts of Toukomma and Kadsusa district on the night of January 26. Over 300 fishing boats that were out never returned. Funeral ceremonies for about 600 fishermen supposed to have been drowned have been observed. Whole villages are in mourning."

COMPENSATION FOR MOONLIGHTING.

Yesterday the Kildare Grand Jury awarded the Marquis of Drogheda £195 for the malicious burning of oats, hay, and straw, on an evicted farm on his estate.

"THE QUEST, RESCUE, AND RETREAT OF EMIN."

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington write:—"So many works on Mr. Stanley's expedition have been announced, some of them directly or indirectly claiming to be by Mr. Stanley himself, that we trust you will allow us to state that the only authentic work will be published about May next by us in this country, simultaneously with editions we have arranged for abroad, as follows:—In America by Messrs. Scribner's Sons, in France by Messrs. Hachette and Co., in Germany by Mr. Brockhaus, in Spain by Messrs. Espasa and Co., in Italy by Messrs. Treves, in Scandinavia by Mr. Mallings, &c. We hear from Mr. Stanley this morning that he has decided upon the following title for his work, which will be in two demy octavo volumes: 'The Darkest Africa, and the Quest, Rescue, and Retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria.' As an indication of the extraordinary amount of interest taken in this book, we may mention that, although five or six spurious editions have been announced in America, Messrs. Scribner's Sons have already secured orders for over fifty thousand copies of it."

FOURTH EDITION.

A EUSTON EXPRESS IN COLLISION.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED; FOURTEEN INJURED.

TWO CARRIAGES TELESCOPED.

A terrible railway accident occurred at Carlisle station at three o'clock this morning. The seven o'clock express from Euston ran through Carlisle station owing to the failure of the brake, and dashed into a returning engine. The two front carriages were telescoped, four passengers being killed and five or six injured severely. Several others were injured slightly.

The London train arrived in Carlisle half-an-hour late. It is presumed that the brakes failed to effect the stoppage of the train owing to the slippery state of the rails. The train rushed through the station at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and when it got two hundred yards beyond the platform came into violent collision with the Caledonian Company's engine, which was coming up to the platform to take the express on to Scotland. The force of the impact was terrific. The express engine retained its position on the line, and drove the Caledonian engine back down the incline for a considerable distance. There were eight or nine vehicles in the express train, and with one or two exceptions they kept the rails, but the first two carriages, one a third class and the other a composite first and third class, were telescoped. The front end of the second carriage was driven nearly half way through the one in front, the inside of which was completely wrecked. The partitions were knocked out, the floor was torn up, the seats were smashed, and the interior fittings altogether destroyed. The first two compartments were, as usual, empty. In the third compartment were three passengers—two men and a lady—all of whom were killed. The two men, who are supposed to have been lying on one of the seats, must have been crushed to death, though one of them was still breathing when help arrived. The lady, who had been reclining on the other seat, had her throat dreadfully cut. The two compartments behind were also wrecked, and a young man in one of them was found to be dead when extricated. The cries of the injured and terrified passengers were very distressing, and the railway officials worked assiduously to rescue them from their critical position. Several other travellers were severely injured, one of them was taken in an ambulance to the infirmary, and others to the County Hotel.

A LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following are the names of those who were killed:—
W. Ford, 1, Yew Tree Cottages, Croydon-road, Beckenham.
The valet of Colonel Hambro.
Miss Lowson, 58, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London.
Mrs. Clark, 23, Lothian-road, N.

LIST OF INJURED.

The list of the injured are:—
Alexander Munro, travelling from Chipping Norton to Thurso, where his father lives, both legs broken. A serious case; now lies in the infirmary.
Miss Burns, travelling from Stockport to Inverness, also in the infirmary with fractured legs.
Joseph Rumney, engine-driver, of Crewe, fractured ribs.
Mr. Harborne, Grosvenor-road, Highbury New Park, designer, back injured.
Mrs. Flint, Albeston House, Addistone-road, eyes cut and badly shaken.
Miss Harper, of Richmond, travelling from London to Aberfoyle.
Miss Ford, of Exeter, side bruised.
Miss Rodger, London, not much hurt, but shaken.
Mrs. Mullen, of Accrington, hand cut.
Bavis, the North Western fireman, slightly hurt, and returned to Crewe.
Mrs. Ellis, Rosemount, Arbroath, head cut.
Mr. and Mrs. Folkner, travelling from London to Glasgow, shaken.
Mr. W. P. Lowson, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, chest hurt and much shaken.

MURDER OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN CANADA.

A Toronto telegram to Reuter says:—The body of a man, aged about thirty was found a few days ago in a wood near Princeton, and it was clear that the deceased had been murdered. The corpse has now been identified as that of Mr. Frederick C. Benwell, an Englishman, who arrived in New York in the *Britannic* on February 14. He travelled with a young man named Pelley and with a married couple named Burchell, all going to the Niagara Falls. On leaving there Mr. Benwell went to London, Ontario, for the purpose of buying a farm, and was not heard of again till his murdered body was discovered. Burchell has been arrested on suspicion. It is stated that when he was in Canada last year he was known by the name of Somerset.

THE OPENING OF THE FORTH BRIDGE.

THE PRINCE PASSES SAFELY OVER.

All this afternoon there was an exodus of people from Edinburgh and the neighbouring towns to South Queensferry to witness the ceremony of opening the Forth Bridge by the Prince of Wales. The clear frosty weather of the last few days had given place to a dull sky and fresh westerly breeze, which tended to interfere somewhat with the success of the gathering. At a quarter to ten a specially invited company, including many distinguished engineers and the directors of the Midland and East Coast Railways, which are so largely interested in the success of the bridge, left Waverly station, Edinburgh, for the Forth Bridge Station, where they arrived about half an hour after. At about the same time the Royal party left Dalmeny House, escorted by fifty Dragoons. The Prince was accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Fife, and Lord Rosebery.

A later telegram says:—The Prince of Wales passed safely over the Forth Bridge this morning.

MR J. R. LOWELL MUCH BETTER.

Mr. James Russell Lowell is much better. His friends in this country will be glad to hear that he is pronounced to be out of danger.

SIR JAMES INGHAM.

On inquiry at 40, Gloucester-square this morning it was stated that Sir James Ingram had passed a very restless night, but his condition is about the same.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

A negro cabin has been destroyed by fire at Europa, Mississippi, and four infants were burned to death.—*Reuter.*

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL TANK.—THREE MEN KILLED.

An oil tank on a Fort Wayne train exploded near Massillon, Ohio, yesterday. Three train hands were killed, and eighteen cars, saturated with oil, were burned; and the heat was so great that the engine bell was melted, while the sleepers for 1,500 feet were consumed and the track twisted out of shape.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY AT BREAKFAST.

Mr. Illingworth presided over a friendly breakfast party at the Savoy Hotel this morning. Several notabilities delivered their souls "over the teacups," and a fuller report of the proceedings (which were continued to a late hour) will appear in our next edition.

At the Old Bailey to-day, Mary Gates, for a series of frauds upon the Hearts of Oak Building Society, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, who, during the past few days has been suffering from a severe cold, was last night considerably improved, and hopes to be in his place in the House of Commons this evening.

The funeral of Lord Auckland took place yesterday afternoon at Armthorpe. The cortége, which left Edenthorpe at half-past one, was one of the largest seen in the neighbourhood for years.

The motion which Mr. Labouchere intends to move with respect to the House of Lords will call upon the House of Commons to declare that it is contrary to the true principles of representative government, and injurious to their efficiency, that any person should sit and vote in Parliament by right of birth. It is, Mr. Labouchere thinks, therefore desirable to put an end to any such existing rights.

POLLING DAY IN NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

To-day is bitterly cold, and somewhat foggy, which will probably tend to reduce the total poll. The Liberals and Tories both seem to value the privilege of being able to give a vote upon the Parnell Commission Report. For, notwithstanding the proverbial red herrings Home Rule is the main issue before the electors. The only thing which will tell against a Liberal victory is the fact that Mr. Bolton is not popular among the local Liberal leaders. But to say—as the Tories say—that were it not for the "Liberal Unionists who have placed temperance before the unity of the Empire," and Mr. Leighton's extraordinary procedure, Mr. Bolton would have no chance, is simply ridiculous.

The polling began at eight o'clock this morning. Here is a useful table:—

DISTRICTS.	POLLING STATIONS.	LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS.
Highgate	St. Anne's, Brookfield	3, Chester-road.
St. John's	Burghley-road Board Schools	150A, Fortess-road.
Gospel Oak	Carlton-road Board Schools	22, Lismore-circus.
Grafton	Mansfield-place Board Schools	12, Carlton-street.
Maitland Park	St. Dominick Priory Schools	129, Malden-road.

Except in the Grafton district, the station is not at all central. Highgate is fairly well suited, but the electors in the other three complain of the distance they have to go to record their votes. There was a little rush to get to the poll as soon as the doors were opened, as many of the electors had to leave the district by early trains. Otherwise the breakfast hour was a quiet one, the polling being slow and sure on both sides. Just now it is slack, and will so continue until the dinner hour, when a lively time is anticipated. The electioneering book-makers are looking blue, both because of the cold and because Mr. Leighton has not retired at the eleventh hour after all. Liberals and Tories are well supplied with vehicles, but Mr. Cohen, who is in charge of the carriages on Mr. Bolton's behalf, tells me he could do with several more.

Among those Liberals who have lent carriages are: Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mr. Seale-Hayne, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., Mr. O. V. Morgan, M.P., Captain C. Norton, Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., Mr. Walter Gilbey, Mr. and Miss Blyth, Mr. Howell Williams (twelve vehicles), Lord Hobhouse, the Hon. James Roche, Mr. Schwann, M.P., Sir Thomas Farrer, Mr. Gully, Q.C., M.P., the Right Hon. John Mellor, Mr. Leake, M.P., Sir Charles Russell, M.P., Mr. John Barker, Mr. Joseph Mappin, Lady Trevelyan, Mr. W. Osborne, Mr. Spencer Balfour, M.P., Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., and Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P.

Some of the railway electors, owing to the nature of their work, will not be at home at all to-day, and some of the tram men will find it very difficult to vote. It is always unsafe to prophesy unless you know. But from what I hear there is no doubt that the Liberals up till now have cause to be satisfied.

The result of the election should be known before ten o'clock to-night. The district is an easy one to cover, and it ought not to take long to count the votes, which will be done at the Vestry Hall, Great College-street, an easy tram ride from King's-cross.

THE FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.—A LONG DEBATE.

The appointment of M. Bourgeois as Minister of the Interior gave rise to a long debate in the French Chamber yesterday. It was opened by M. Dreyfus, who inquired of the Ministry what were the reasons for the resignation of M. Constans. M. Tirard denied that there were any latent differences of opinion between M. Constans and his colleagues. Further debate brought into the tribune M. Bourgeois, who explained his intentions, and added that it would be a happy day when the Chamber was divided into two great parties as was the case in England. In the result, an Order of the Day, expressing qualified confidence in the Government, was carried by 249 votes to 200.

This morning's Paris newspapers are unanimous (says a Reuter's telegram) in declaring that yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies has had the effect of considerably weakening the position of the Ministry. An Exchange Company's telegram says:—The general opinion of all parties is that the ministerial crisis is only adjourned, and that the vote of yesterday, considering the abstention of one hundred Republicans, was virtually a defeat. It is said that the Cabinet after the sitting considered the question of resignation, but M. Tirard decided to remain in office.

NEW ORDNANCE WORKS ON THE TYNE.

The manufacture of ordnance on the Tyne has hitherto been exclusively in the hands of Messrs. Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co., but it is officially reported that Sir C. M. Palmer and Co. are about to open a department for the manufacture of ordnance and gun carriages. The management of the new ordnance works has been confided to Colonel English, R.E., now of Woolwich. Operations are to be commenced as soon as possible, but the scheme is to be brought into existence without making a call upon the present shares. The shareholders will have the first opportunity of subscribing the large amount of capital necessary for the new departure.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S NOVEL.

Mr. William O'Brien's novel will be published by Messrs. Longmans and Co. simultaneously in London and New York shortly before Easter. Applications have been received from France, Germany, and Italy for the right of translation.

ANTI-VIVISECTORS AND THE HYDERABAD CHLOROFORM COMMISSION.

The anti-vivisectors are preparing to make much use of the report of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, which records in full detail about 500 experiments upon dogs placed in boxes into which the chloroform was introduced in blotting paper through a slide, the boxes being airtight. The general procedure seems to have been that the animal was chloroformed in the box, fell down, and was then taken out and the chest opened to expose the heart's action. The details of the "experiments," writes a correspondent, are horrifying.

ORANGEISM IN CANADA.

An Exchange Company's telegram from Ottawa says:—After a warm Catholic opposition in the Dominion House of Commons last evening the Orange Incorporation Bill passed its third reading by a majority of 25.

A CANON ON DANCING.

Not long ago a very sweeping condemnation of dancing in general and of parish dances in particular was uttered by a Barrow-in-Furness clergyman. Canon Bardsley, of Ulverston, in a sermon which he delivered on Sunday, said, however, that it was intolerable tyranny to endeavour to trample upon those who approached dancing in an innocent spirit because others who were less pure danced, or to say that a clergyman gave the sacrament with soiled fingers because he had sold a ticket for a parish tea and dance. It was urged, added the canon, that St. Paul would not have danced, but it was difficult to say what St. Paul would do if he lived in this day. The persons who argued from this standpoint sought to set up new commandments, and he thought the Ten would be found sufficient if men would only truly try to keep them.

THE EMPEROR KNOWS.

It is stated, according to a Berlin telegram, that the Emperor closed the last sitting of the State Council Committees with the words: "As to Social Democracy, that is my affair; I shall know how to deal with it myself."

VICTOR HUGO AND THE "INDEX EXPURGATORIUS."

As already briefly announced, the Supreme Court at Montreal is engaged in a case of some literary interest. Mr. Taché, private secretary to the Dominion Secretary of State, sues a firm of Roman Catholic publishers for 2,000 dols. damages for alleged breach of contract in not fulfilling an order for a complete set of Victor Hugo's works. The publishers in defence say that they learn since the order that some of Victor Hugo's works are in the index of prohibited works, and the court has to decide whether that is sufficient justification for not fulfilling their contract. Professor André, of the Montreal College, was very emphatic in his evidence. "I protest," he said, "against the allegation that Victor Hugo's works are immoral; their author is one of the glories of France."

Signor Rossi has arrived in New York with his company, and will produce "Othello."

A fire has broken out in a mine at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and eight men are imprisoned in the workings.—*Reuter.*

Mrs. Marshall O'Roberts, an American lady, has taken Spencer House for the season, as Lord and Lady Spencer intend remaining at Althorp.

A Llangollen telegram states that fifty-three works in the South Wales tin plate trade, employing 3,000 men, stopped to-day. The stoppage will continue for a week to diminish the overproduction.

Mrs. Mackay, having taken a house in Grosvenor-square, is going to have a great deal of her furniture removed to London from Paris, and it is not improbable that she will abandon entirely her sumptuous apartment in the Champs Elysées.

THE WRECK OF AN AUSTRALIAN LINER.

THE COLOURED MEN MONOPOLISE ONE OF THE BOATS.

HOW MISS LACY WAS SAVED.

A Reuter's telegram from Brisbane to-day says:—When the *Quetta* struck upon the rock and began to sink, some of the coloured men monopolized one of the boats, while the other boats conveyed the remainder of the survivors to Adolphus Island, three miles distant, whence they were rescued by the *Albatross* and *Merrie England* and taken to Thursday Island. Miss Lacy was found after she had been swimming for twenty (two?) hours.

HIDDEN TREASURE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC.

AN EXPEDITION WORKING "LIKE MAD MEN."

An officer on board her Majesty's ship *Bramble* at Monte Video writes:—A short time ago an expedition started from this locality in search of treasure trove. It was supposed to be concealed in a cave on an island in the South Atlantic, and to have been buried by wrecked pirates as far back as 1827; and the precise locality was known only to a North Shields gentleman. The *Bramble* called on the passage out at the island and found the party there working like mad men, and proposed to fight any expedition that attempted to interfere with them. The precise position of the landmark had unfortunately been covered up by a landslip due to the volcanic nature of the island. The expedition was still working most enthusiastically in the hopes of finding the hidden treasure. While the pirates were on the island they were attacked by the crew of a tea clipper, and the whole of the pirates, numbering twenty, were put to death except a lad, and who is supposed to be the individual who gave the information regarding the hidden treasure. Further information regarding the affair is anxiously looked for. The *Bramble*, after a short stay off the island, proceeded on her way to join the squadron at Monte Video.

BLACKBALLING AT THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

Strong feeling (says the *Daily Telegraph*) was manifested last night at the Athenæum Club in reference to the blackballing of a candidate. Intense party spirit had been aroused by the nomination of the author of the articles on "Parnellism and Crime," and the occupants of the front Opposition bench in membership with the club mustered in strength, supported by a compact body of ardent Gladstonians. The gentleman proposed received 250 votes, but was defeated by forty-four black balls. Mr. Buckle, it is reported, canvassed actively in his favour. Ominous threats of reprisals were uttered after the results of the voting became known.

The candidates elected members were:—Mr. John F. Rotton, M.A., Mr. George Gulliver, M.A., the Marquis of Lansdowne, Mr. Walter Leaf, the Earl of Dunraven, Mr. William Wills, M.A., Mr. Godfrey L. Clark, M.A., the Hon. H. J. Lindley Wood, B.A., and Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, B.A.

THE STRAND IMPROVEMENT BILL.

The time for depositing petitions in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons against the bill promoted by the London County Council for the improvement of the Strand has expired. From the total number lodged it is found that ten petitioners will, unless previously settled with, appear in Committee in opposition to this bill, the second reading of which will first be opposed by Mr. Ambrose, who will move its rejection. Although there can be no doubt that the preamble of this bill will be most strenuously opposed, the petitions are mainly directed against the "Betterment" clause. Of the ten petitions, with the exception of those deposited by the Strand District Board of Works and the Metropolitan District Railway Company, the remaining eight are from land-owners and occupiers of property, among whom are the Duke of Norfolk, the Treasurer of New Inn, and the Searle-street and Cook's-court Improvement Company.

A SALE OF LANDSEER ENGRAVINGS.

The delight in animals and the love of speculation have made the engravings after many of Landseer's works almost a sporting commodity; dealers and connoisseurs vying with each other to secure rare impressions of the favourite engravings now no longer obtained except under the hammer, and then only at fabulous prices. This afternoon (Tuesday), somewhere about three o'clock, Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in their great rooms in King-street, St. James's, sell about 100 impressions of some of the choicer states, a few of which bear Landseer's signature. All are fine plates. Among those more closely sought after are Cousin's engraving of "The Maid and the Magpie," C. G. Lewis's "Shoeing," "The King of the Forest," "Night" and "Morning," "The Monarch of the Glen," "Man Proposes, God Disposes," "The Best Run of the Season," "Children of the Mist," all engraved by T. Landseer, and "Hunters at Grass," by C. G. Lewis. To collectors of another school, early engravers' proofs of Constable's "Hadleigh Castle," and of his "Salisbury Cathedral" mezzotints, by David Lucas, are interesting as having almost the painter's touch in them.

MARKS v. BEYFUS AND OTHERS.

In a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench to-day the stay of execution in the case of Marks *v.* Beyfus and others, was extended by consent, pending the hearing of an application for a new trial.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST DR. BARNARDO.

In the case of Queen *v.* Dr. Barnardo the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Fry this morning, on the application of Mr. Cock, Q.C., ordered that the case should be put in the list on the first day on which a divisional court shall sit to hear an application for a stay of proceedings in the case of the first *habeas corpus* issued against Dr. Barnardo pending the result of his appeal to the House of Lords in the case of the second *habeas corpus*.

THE "TIMES" NEGOTIATIONS IN AMERICA.

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* believes that Mr. T. Harrington intends to reveal in his speech in the debate a large number of interesting and startling details concerning the negotiations of the *Times* in America.

A CONFERENCE WITH THE SOUDAN SHEIKHS.

Sir Francis Grenfell, the Sirdar, arrived at Assouan yesterday and conferred with the sheikhs and notables. The effect of re-opening trade with the Soudan had been unapparent, as the return caravans had not arrived. The recent reports that the dervishes were gathering for another invasion of Egypt were entirely unconfirmed, and no credit was attached to them by the authorities. Large numbers of refugees had arrived suffering from famine, and in many cases from small-pox. They stated that there was a scarcity of water in the desert, where the wells were dried up.

A VERY EXTRAORDINARY THEFT.

A Warsaw correspondent telegraphs to the *Daily News*:—The fund for the erection of a chapel on the site where Alexander II. was murdered has been stolen from the Academy of St. Petersburg. It amounted to 80,000 roubles. The employé who had the care of it is suspected of complicity in the theft.

THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.

Probate of the will dated January 19, 1888, with codicils made March 23, April 12, and October 26, 1888, and August 15, 1889, of the late Mr. Christian Allhusen, of Stoke Court, Bucks, J.P. and D.L., of the Newcastle Chemical Works, who died on Jan. 13 last, aged eighty-four years, and was the son of Mr. Charles Christian Frederick Allhusen, of Kiel, has been granted to the executors, Mr. Wilton Allhusen, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, chemical manufacturer, and Mr. William Hart Allhusen, merchant, sons of the testator, Mr. Edward Horatio Neville, of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire, his son-in-law, and Mr. John Edward Davidson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, secretary of the Newcastle Chemical Works Co., by whom the value of the testator's personal estate has been sworn at £1,126,852. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Annie Allhusen, £500, consumable stocks to the value of £100, one pair of horses and a carriage, his house in Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, and £4,000 a year during her widowhood, with the option to her by notice to the trustees to have invested for her in lieu thereof a sum of money to produce an income of £2,500 a year. Her annuity in either case is to cease in the event of her remarriage.

FROZEN TO DEATH ON A WELSH MOUNTAIN.

The weather yesterday throughout Wales was intensely cold. A sad fatality is reported from Twynywain. Some shepherds were going over the mountains when they came across a man huddled up on the side of the path. He was insensible, and in a dying condition. He was carried to the public-house at Twynywain, and although every effort was made to restore animation, he succumbed. It is supposed that the man, who is about forty-five years of age, was overcome by the cold, went to sleep, and thus met his sad fate.

THE ART CONGRESS AND THE LIVERPOOL PANELS

A VIGOROUS DEFENCE OF THE CORPORATION.

Last evening, at the meeting of the Liverpool Architectural Society, at the Royal Institution, an interesting paper was read by Mr. James M. Hay on the "Decorative Panels of St. George's Hall." The history of the panels having been given, reference was made to the Art Congress, which was held in Liverpool in December, 1888, regret being expressed that no discussion was allowed upon the panels in a place where they were so well known and seen by everybody. At the Art Congress at Edinburgh last year a memorial was signed by 213 painters, sculptors, architects, and decorators in favour of the panels. It was shown that this was not a competent tribunal to try an architectural question, that of the number 149 were painters, thirty-five sculptors, and only twenty-nine architects and decorators, the fewness of the architects being concealed by their being mixed up with decorators; while of the twenty-nine three names only are quoted, one of them only that of a man known to fame. The building was one of the finest examples of Greek architecture in modern Europe, and the sculpture ought to have been conceived and modelled after the same pure style; in place of which it was, to quote the words of the description, neither Greek nor mediæval, but essentially modern, neither imitated from art galleries, nor stolen from art museums, but studied from nature. "And that a row of marble panels inserted right across the front of the hall would, undoubtedly, have a most decorative effect." This description was of itself sufficient to condemn the whole work. The work, instead of being cut on the rough stone imbosts left by the architect for the purpose was carved on the square panels of marble inlay, thereby thwarting the very object of it being there at all, for it would be the square white panel that would tell against the architecture, and not the rounded contour of the sculptured subject, thus reducing the sculpture to insignificance. This will easily be perceived by the architectural eye, although it has eluded the glance of the 213 painters, sculptors, and others. Elmes's opinion is of more weight in this matter than that of the memorialists. Why was it departed from? Was it that some ambitious sculptor should have the opportunity of piping a little louder than he ought? But Elmes is the master of the orchestra here, and has set for him his part and its limits. Why has he gone beyond it? The sculpture ought to have been in high relief, and attached to the field of the panel, not set on a shelf or ledge. The figures are too tall for the place they occupy, and there is a paucity of oblique lines in the composition. The figure of Joy should have been merrily skipping along in front of the procession, strewing her flowers, and not standing sulking in the rear. The nude in both panels is forced and unnatural, and instead of heightening, seriously detracts from artistic expression. If the child Justice, in the first panel, had been provided with a short skirt, and the naked female figure in the second clothed in the fine classic tunic of the Greeks, veiling without concealing the beauty of the form, the idea of "purity" would have been better symbolized, the art would have been finer, and public decency would not have been outraged. The fears "that Mrs. Grundy was likely to object to this nude figure," have certainly been amply confirmed. The work altogether betrays the pernicious influences of the realistic school that is doing so much in France to degrade both her literature and her art. Allusion was made to the generous and public-spirited offer of Mr. Philip Rathbone to pay the expense of completing the four remaining panels of the series. But Mr. Rathbone forgets that it was not the cost, but the unfitness, of the panels that prompted the City Council to discontinue the work, and this the generous offer in no way changes. In conclusion, he considered that it was an injustice to one of the finest buildings in this city that those panels should remain a patch and disfigurement on the face of it; that it was an injustice to the memory and fair fame of Elmes; that it was an injustice to the citizens of Liverpool, and an outrage to public decency; and that they should respectfully ask the City Council to take immediate steps to have the offending panels removed, and the stone imbosts restored, before any further arrangement was entered into with any sculptor. A discussion followed, but no practical result was arrived at.

LORD HARTINGTON'S HEALTH.

Lord Wolmer, the chief Liberal Unionist whip, has received a letter from Lord Hartington, dated Cairo, February 22, in which the noble marquis states that his health is wonderfully good, and that he proposes to leave Egypt by the steamship *Cathay*, sailing from Alexandria on the 24th inst. *En route* homewards Lord Hartington will make a brief stay on the Riviera, and hopes to reach England about the close of the Easter recess.

A LIVERPOOL GIRL'S HEROISM.

An old woman was conveyed to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, on Saturday, suffering from burns, from the effects of which she died on Sunday. An extraordinary incident happened in connection with the affair. A girl named Louisa Jones, who was in the house at the time, observing the old woman to be on fire, made a gallant endeavour to save her by extinguishing the flames, and she succeeded ultimately, with assistance, in doing so. The girl, however, had her own hands severely burnt during the course of her endeavours, and she was greatly excited over the whole affair. When an officer arrived at the house Louisa then appeared to be in a fit, and she was also conveyed to the hospital, where she died two hours after admission, her death being due to cerebral hemorrhage, caused by excitement.

THE THREATENED MINERS' STRIKE.

The meeting between the coal-owners and the miners' delegates will be held this afternoon at the Westminster Palace Hotel. It is doubtful whether a settlement of the dispute will be come to. In spite of the efforts of colliery owners to keep down prices for the moment, the London market advanced another 1s. per ton yesterday. The masters are doing their best to make the men believe that trade is bad, and we have heard of one Derbyshire company which kept their sidings chocked with loaded railway waggons nearly all last week, although they had any amount of orders, to make it appear that things were very bad. Of course it is now clear that there will not be a universal strike over the country, but it is still an open question whether a very extensive stoppage of work will not take place.

AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The *Chicago Morning News* says:—"Strange as the proposition may seem, rumour has it that an English or European syndicate has in view the obtaining control of the World's Fair for the profit there may be in it. Baron Edouard Rothschild is said to be in this country to make a preliminary survey of the ground."

WHITE GLOVES AT WESTMEATH ASSIZES.

At the Westmeath assizes yesterday, for the first time in a period of forty years, there was a maiden assize, and Mr. Justice O'Brien had literally nothing to do. He received a pair of white gloves. To realize the significance of the change it must be remembered (says the *Dublin Express*) twenty years ago a reign of anarchy and murder was rife in that county, so that the Legislature passed the most drastic measure ever enacted, known as the Westmeath Act.

TAXATION OF GROUND RENTS AND VALUES.

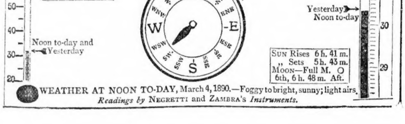
The annual meeting of the United Committee for advocating the Taxation of Ground Rents and Values will be held in the Conference Room of the National Liberal Club on Friday evening next, Earl Compton, M.P., the President, in the chair, supported by Lord Hobhouse, Lord Monkswell, Sir Thomas Farrer, Bart., Mr. F. A. Channing, M.P., Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., Mr. Wm. Saunders, L.C.C., Mr. J. F. Torr, L.C.C., and others.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING POSTPONED.

Owing to the severe frosts experienced during the last two or three days Kempton Park meeting is postponed until next Saturday and Monday.

THE AUSTRALIAN CUP.—RESULT.

MELBOURNE, March 4.—The race for the Australian Cup was run to-day with the following result:—Hon. J. White's Dreadnought, 1. Mr. W. Gannon's Melos, 2.



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, March 4, 1890.—Foggy to bright, sunny; light airs.
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

HOME RAILWAYS WEAK.—ARGENTINE ISSUES FLAT.—EUROPEAN DESCRIPTIONS FIRM.—AMERICANS DULL.

The downward movement of rates for money in the open market is now in full swing, and apart from any large withdrawals of gold for Berlin or New York, which are not very probable, it appears likely that the fall will continue. The Bank has evidently given over trying to control the market, and is now letting out money freely. It has been taking back some of the securities on which it borrowed several months ago, and has thereby increased the market supply of loanable capital to an appreciable extent. The charge for short loans is nominally 4½ per cent., and the discount rate for three months' bank paper 3½ per cent., though both in loans and bills business has been effected below the figures.

The principal movements on the Stock Exchange continue to be in the department for Argentine and Buenos Ayres currency issues, Cedulas showing a further appreciable decline. Latest advices report another advance in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres to 164 per cent., which is the highest point touched since the suspension of specie payments some years ago. Holders are at last becoming frightened, and are offering currency issues freely. European descriptions, however, are firm, notwithstanding the ominous rumours respecting the condition of affairs on the German bourses, and the reported failures in Paris. Home Railway stocks are dull and generally lower, so that the decline in the value of money has not as yet stimulated purchases in this department. American Railroads are quiet, but the changes are mostly adverse. Advices from Chicago state that the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific has reduced Denver rates, and that, as a result of the Missouri River cut, all trans-continental rates will be reduced. The Olcott plan for the reorganization of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas is reported to be practically approved. Trunks are inactive, but Mexican Railway issues have been sold on the traffic. South African Gold and Land shares are again flat.

Two heavy failures on the Paris Bourse are announced, one being a large operator in the diamond market. Several foreign brokers in London are losers by these failures.

The application list for an issue of £300,000 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock at par of the Consolidated Trust (Limited) will close to-morrow.

The scheme for converting a quarter of a million of Guinness ordinary stock does not meet with the approval of the board of the Company. They say:—"To create a Deferred Stock of the class suggested would effect an undesirable change in the character of the Stocks of the Company, which at present stand in the first rank of industrial investments, as distinguished from Stocks used merely for the purposes of speculation. The prospect held out of an increase of value in the Converted Stocks over the price of the Ordinary Stock does not appear to be justified by the actual figures, even if the cost of the operation which is to be charged to the stockholders, and includes a not inconsiderable profit to the promoters, is left out of the calculation. The scheme is put forward by parties who do not appear to have any considerable holding in the Company, and the directors have not received any communication which would lead them to believe that any general desire exists on the part of the stockholders for a Scheme of Conversion."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a poor demand. Probable sales, 5,000 or 6,000 bales. Prices on the spot are half to one point higher.

TRAFFICS.—Mexican Railway £1,800 *decrease*; Canadian Pacific Railway 4,000 dols. *increase*; Norfolk and Western Railway 9,000 dols. *decrease*.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved:* Lancashire and Yorkshire ½, and North British Preferred ⅛. *Receded:* Caledonian ½, North Eastern ⅜, Great Western ¼, Brighton Deferred, Great Eastern, North Western, and Sheffield Deferred ¼ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced:* Russian and Spanish ¼, Turkish Group 1 ¼, Group 2 ¼, Hungarian Gold ⅛, and Italian 1-16. *Declined:* Argentine Cedulas "B" ¼, ditto "A" 1½, ditto Four and a Half per Cent. of 1888 ½, Buenos Ayres Cedulas "I" 1½, ditto "J" 1, Greek Monopoly and Uruguay Five and Six per Cents. ¼.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen:* Union Pacific shares ⅜, Louisville and Nashville ¼, Milwaukee shares, Denver Ordinary, Lake Shore, and Atlantic First Mortgage ⅛ each. *Fallen:* Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Ontario shares, Erie shares, Norfolk and Western Preference, and Pennsylvania shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher:* Grand Trunk First Preference ⅛. *Lower:* Mexican Ordinary ⅜, the First and Second Preference ¼, and Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved:* Colorado Nitrate ¼, Eastman's Ordinary ⅛, Rio Tinto and Ottoman Bank 1-16. *Receded:* Exploring Company 1½, Guinness Ordinary 1¼, S. A. Exploration and Oceana Land shares ¾, Jumper's Gold ½, and several others Gold shares ⅛ to ¼.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.

Consols (2¾) Money	97	⅛xd
Do. Account	97⅜	½xd
Do. 1905	99	½xd
New 2½ per Cents.	94¾	5 xd
Local Loans Stock	102¼	¾xd
India 3½ per Cents.	106¾	7¼xd
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71¼	½
Egyptian Guar. ..	100	1 xd
Bk. of England St.	333	6
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ p.c.	111½	12 xd
Do. 3 p. ct. Scrip	102	½
Birmgham 3½ p. c.	110	11
Leeds 4 per cent. ..	115	17
Liverpool 3½ p. c.	111¾	12¼xd
Manchester 4 p. c.	126	8

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

Canada 4 p. c. Reg.	107	9
Canada 3 p. c. Reg.	95	6
Cape 4 p c Cons Ins	110½	11½
Ceylon 4 p. c. Ins.	110½	11½
Mauritius 4 p c Ins.	106	7
Natal 4 p. c. C1937	109	10 xd
N.S Wales Ins 1933	113	15
„ 3½ 1924....	104	5
NewZlnd4p.c.Cons.	106½	7½
Queenslnd4 p.c.Ins.	110	11
S. Austln. 4p.c.Reg.	109	10
Victoria 4 p.c. of 1885	111½	12½
W.Austrlia4p.c.Ins.	109	11

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentn 4½ p.c. 1888	77½	8½xd
Do. 3½ p.c. Extnl.	60	2
Do. Cedulas A ..	41	2
Do. „ B....	39½	40½
Austrian Gold	93	5
„ Silver..	74	6
Brazilian 4½ 1888..	85¼	¾
Do. 1889 (fully pd)	75½	6
Do. „ (partly pd)	11½	10½dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	99	101
„ Cedulas "I	31	2
„ „ "J"	29½	30½
Bulgarian	83½	9½
Chilian 4½ pc. 1889	101	2
Costa Rica A......	90	2
„ „ B......	87	9
Ecuador, New	24¼	¾
Egypt. State Dom.	103¼	¾
Do. Unified	94½	¾
Egypt. Preference.	104	¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	84⅛	⅜
French 3p.c. Rentes	87	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Rentes	104	½
Greek 5 p. c. 1881-4.	90¾	1¼
Do. 4 p. c. Mon.	75½	6
Hung. Gold Rentes	86⅞	7⅛
Italian	92¼	½
Mexican 6 p.c. 1888.	95	½
Peruvian 5 p. c. 1872	17	¼
Do. 6 p. c.	20¼	½
Portuguese........	62⅞	3⅛
Russian 4 p. c. 1889	93½	4
Spanish 4 p. c.	72⅞	3⅛
Turkish, 1854......	102	4
Conv. A	40½	1
Do. B	24⅞	5⅛
Do. D	17⅞	18
4½ p. c. 1871	97½	8
5 p. c. Defence ..	102½	3
5 p. c. Priority ..	97	9
Uruguay Unified ..	73¼	¾
Do. 6 p. c. 1888 ..	85¾	6¼xd
Virginia Funded ..	44½	5½
U.S. 4½ p. c.	105	6

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary	155	7
Do. A	152¼	½
Chatham Ordinary	23⅜	⅝
Do. Preference	102¾	9¼
Caledonian	125⅞	6⅛
Great Eastern	84¼	½
Great Northern ..	120	2 xd
Do. A	103	4 xd
Great Western	162⅝	⅞xd
Hull and Barnsley.	38	¼
Lanc. and York. ..	122	3
North Western	176¾	7¼xd
South Western	154½	5½
Manch. and Sheff..	87	9
Do. A	47⅞	8⅛
Metro. Consolidated	76¾	7¼
Do. District ..	29¾	30¼
Midland	142⅞	3⅛xd
North Brit. Pref. ..	78	½
Do. Def.......	62¾	3
North Eastern	165⅜	⅝
North Stafford	111	13
South Eastern	129	31
Do. Deferred..	103⅜	⅝
Taff Vale	77	80

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.

Canada Pacific....	76⅝	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	33¼	¾
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	68⅞	9⅛
Denver & R. Grande	16⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	48½	9
Illinois Shares	117½	18½
Lake Shore	107¾	8¼
Louis & Nash	88	¼
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10½	11ass. pd.
N.Y. Central Shares	109½	10
New York Ontario	18	¼
N. Y. Erie Shares	26⅜	⅝
Do. Second Mort.	103½	4
Norfolk & West. Pref	63	½
N.Y., P. & O. 1st M.	34⅛	⅜
North Pacific Pref.	75¼	¾
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	¾
Pennsylvania Sh...	56	½
Phil & Read Sh. ..	20⅛	⅜
Union Pacific Sh ..	65⅜	⅝
Wabash Preferred..	31	½
Do. Gen. Mort.	49¾	50¼
Grand Trunk Ord..	11	⅛
Do. First Pref. ..	73⅝	⅞
Do. Second Pref.	50¼	½
Do. Third Pref.	28	¼
Do. Guaranted..	77¼	¾
Mexican Ordinary	36⅞	7⅛
Do. First Pref...	117	½
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	73	½
Mexican Central ..	72¼	¾
Mexican National	56½	7½
Lombardo-Venetian	11 11/16	13/16
Nitrate Railway ..	17¾	18¼
Taltal	4½	5
B. Ayres & Rosario	165	9
Do. Great Southern	186	9
Central Argentine..	167	71
S. Paulo (Braz.) ..	44	6

BANKS.

Alliance Bank	14½	15½
City Bank	22	3
Colonial	50	2
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¾
Imperial	19½	20½
Imperial Ottoman..	11 5/16	7/16
London and County	88	90
Lloyds............	26½	7½
Lon. and Westmtr.	69	71
London Joint Stock	39½	40½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	56	7
Provincial of Ireland	24	5
Stnrd. Bk. of S. A.	55½	6½
Union of London ..	40½	1½
National Discount	11½	12

TRUSTS.

Fn. & Cl. Gov. Df.	135	8
Gov. Stk. Invst. Df.	112	16
Lon. and N.Y. Inv.	6⅞	7⅛
Stock Conversion ..	1½	¾
South African Gold	2½	¾
Trus., Ex., & Sec.	6¼	¾

MINING & LAND.

Indian Con. Gold	2/6	3/0
Mysore Gold	5⅝	⅞xd
Ooregum Gold	2 1/16	3/16
Cape Copper	3 7/16	9/16
Namaqua	1⅞	2⅛
Mason & Barry....	6¼	½
Rio Tinto	15½	¾
Tharsis	4½	¾
Montana..........	1 5/16	7/16
De Beers	16¼	½
Griqualand West ..	6¾	6
New Jagersfontein.	12¼	¾
City and Suburban.	6½	7
Jumper's Gold	5¾	6¼
Jubilee............	4¾	5
Robinson	3⅜	⅝
Salisbury..........	6½	⅞
Sutherland Reef ..	3½	4
S. Afcn. Exploratn.	19	20
Do. New........	2⅛	⅜pm
G. F. of Sth. Africa	3⅞	4⅛
Exploring Co.	14	16
Oceana Land......	9⅛	⅜
Southern Land	⅞	1⅛
Transvaal Land ..	½	¾ pm

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Anglo-American ..	49	50
Do. Preferred ..	83½	4½
Brazilian Submarine	12½	13
Direct United States	10	¼
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Do. Extension ..	13¾	14
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅝	⅞
National Telephone	5	¼

OMNIBUS AND TRAM

Lon. Gen. Om......	185	95 xd
London Road Car..	5	½xd
London Street	11¾	12¾
London Tramways.	14¾	15¼
North Metropolitan	18¼	¾

WATERWORKS.

Chelsea Waterwks.	260	5
East London	211	15
Grand Junction....	122	7
Kent..............	271	6
Lambeth	254	8
New River, New ..	360	5
Sthwrk & V'xhall..	164	9
Tarapaca	10½	11
West Middlesex ..	260	5

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Gaslight & Coke A	243	8
Imp. Continental..	210	15
South Metropolitan	280	5 xd
Do. B	220	5 xd
Do. C	230	40 xd
London Electric ..	2½	3
Metrpltan Electric	5⅝	⅞

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allsopp's..........	6¾	7 xd
Bell's Asbestos	11⅞	12⅛xd
Guinness and Co...	345	50 x
Hotchkiss	7	¼
Maxim-Nordenfelt.	2⅜	⅝
Bryant and May ..	13⅜	⅝
Eastman's Ord	16⅜	⅝
Elmore's Copper, &c	6¾	7¼
Spratt's Patent	7¼	½
Liverpool Nitrate..	13	15
Colorado Nitrate ..	4¼	¾
Primitiva Nitrate..	14¾	15¼
Rosario	3	4
San Pablo	4	½
San Jorge	5¾	6¼
San Donato	3	½
Tamarugal........	2	½
Salt Union Shares	12¼	½
P. and O. Steam Def.	197	202
Royal Mail Steam	71	4
Hudson's Bay	20	½
Suez Canal........	90¾	1½
E. & W. India Docks	16	18
Lon. & St. K. Dock	33	5

"Pall Mall Gazette Office."

TUESDAY MORNING.

The electors of St. Pancras have been appealed to by the Unionists to pronounce judgment on the Report of the Parnell Commission. If they are true to the traditions of their patron saint it is likely to go hard at their hands with the paymasters of Pigott; for St. Pancras, we read, "was, in the Middle Ages, regarded as the avenger against false oaths and perjury. It was believed that those who swore by St. Pancras falsely were immediately and visibly punished." A decisive victory for Mr. Bolton to-day would be a visible punishment upon those who have invoked the name of St. Pancras on the side of Pigottism. Let us hope that the wholesome legend of the saint will thus be maintained.

***

The legend in question is referred to, by the way, by Lord Tennyson in "Harold," where William of Normandy, in making Harold take the oath, exclaims:—

> Lay thou thy hand upon this golden pall!
> Behold the jewel of St. Pancratius
> Woven into the gold. Swear thou on this!

***

Just one word more on the subject of the frost, the vestries, and the omnibuses. Yesterday we had a thaw during the day, but as darkness closed over London the mercury fell and the roadways froze. Those penny omnibuses from the Circus to the Church were filled in and out, and commenced their westward journey rather hopefully. Piccadilly was bright with its gaslights and shop-windows, and men were employed strewing the roadway with sand and fine gravel, so that the vehicles jogged along almost gaily. Indeed, the thoroughfare was warmed by the gas and sheltered by the houses, so that the frost did not assert itself, and the gravel-strewing was at first unnecessary.

***

But once we got west of Sloane-street the cold north wind blew across the park. The shelter of the houses ceased, and the roadway was frozen over. From this point out the gravel-strewing ended. The unfortunate horses slipped and strained, and struggled, and fell. The corpulent occupants of the interior, rejoicing in the security of four wheels, stuck to their seats and had their full pennyworth, and the miserable journey continued, till Kensington was reached, where the sheltered roadway was once more muddy and not iced over. Here, however, as in Piccadilly, the sand-scattering began again—just where the need of it ceased. Surely some one of the authorities ought to have a little brains, as much as might be found in a dame school, and he ought to tell the others. Let them strew their sand where it is needed and economize where it is not.

***

Mr. Whistler, whose new etchings of Amsterdam are described in another column, is about to take up his quarters in one of those queer old houses in Cheyne-walk. It is near the bridge, and commands an admirable view of the river which Mr. Whistler loves so well. Mr. Whistler has occupied a flat in the Tower House for some time, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dacre and Mr. Caton Woodville being his neighbours.

***

Is Mr. Ruskin really the possessor of "1,300 missals"? So says the *Star*, quoting from a "special cable" in the *New York Herald*. It may be so, but as a more probable reading I would suggest "13th century missals." But the geography of the "special cable" (as reproduced in the *Star*) seems to be as faulty as its bibliography; for we are told that Mr. Ruskin "after spending some time at Amiens, went thence to France. At Venice, however," &c., &c. Mr. Ruskin's home at Brantwood in Lancashire appears as "Brentwood, Cumberland," and as he once stayed for a few weeks at an inn in Sandgate, the *Herald* informs us that "he took a place in Sandsgate." It will also surprise those who know Mr. Ruskin to hear that Mr. Swinburne is "among his own most intimate friends;" and that his medical attendants are "Dr. Aclands" and "Charles Powers." Other statements in this remarkable concoction are hardly more trustworthy, but, unfortunately, are calculated to cause not amusement, but pain.

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As the ill-informed gossip of the *Herald*, "specially" concocted for export to America, has been put into circulation in this country, I may state that, though Mr. Ruskin has of late been seriously ill, there is now an encouraging improvement in his condition; but it is likely to be some little time before he is able to resume his usual literary and artistic work.

***

Greek and Latin quotations are out of fashion nowadays in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone is one of the few who preserve the habit. But his speech last night proves that it may sometimes be very convenient. Here is the passage:—

> In this Report, as I think, along with the amplest evidence of every quality I have described, there are defects and there are errors—
>
> "Quas aut incuria fudit
> Aut humana parum cavit natura."

"Which were either scattered around by carelessness or overlooked by human fallibility" would not have sounded half so polite.

***

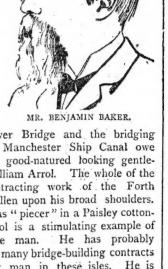
The eyes of all England, if not of all Europe, are turned northward to-day, to the "function," great in more senses than one, at the Forth Bridge. This is a portrait of Sir John Fowler, the chief engineer of that notable achievement. The eldest son of the late Mr. Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, Sheffield, the future "English Eiffel" was born in 1817; the South Yorkshire centre, with its steel manufactures, certainly seems an appropriate cradle for the man who was destined to bring the gigantic bridge to completion. Among previous triumphs, Sir John helped in the making of the Brighton Railway, and then became connected with the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line. Our own Metropolitan circle also owes its existence to the same fertile brain. But in various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as well as in Egypt, traces of Sir John Fowler's skill are to be found. He was knighted in 1885.



SIR JOHN FOWLER.

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Associated with Sir John Fowler as engineer of the leviathan viaduct, Mr. Benjamin Baker (whose portrait is here given) will claim attention to-day. This is not the first occasion by any means on which the two engineers have been associated. Mr. Baker is the author of several standard works on engineering, which have been much commended, and is at present engaged in carrying out the Chignecto Ship Railway in Canada. Mr. Baker is still young, and has gained distinction in many widely differing paths.



MR. BENJAMIN BAKER.

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The Tower Bridge and the bridging work of the Manchester Ship Canal owe much to this good-natured looking gentleman, Mr. William Arrol. The whole of the practical contracting work of the Forth Bridge has fallen upon his broad shoulders. Starting life as "piecer" in a Paisley cotton-mill, Mr. Arrol is a stimulating example of the self-made man. He has probably dealt with as many bridge-building contracts as any living man in these isles. He is broad-faced, good-looking, and good-humoured, and has keen brown eyes and a Roman nose. Like Cardinal Richelieu's typical "young man" in the play, for Mr. Arrol "there is no such word as fail."



MR. WILLIAM ARROL.

Bord's Piano.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Hanover-square.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN OUR SCHOOLS.

A GIFT OF £10,000 IN AID.

"There is to be an important development of the scheme of temperance teaching in our schools," writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. "The Committee of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union has had £10,000 placed at its disposal for the prosecution of the work. The sum is to be expended during the next five years, and will be devoted mainly to providing for the delivery of illustrated lectures in day schools on the physiological results of the use of stimulants. With this view seven lecturers have been engaged, the plan of the lecturers being so arranged as to assist the ordinary work of the school. The scheme also embraces the distribution of certificates for the best reports of the lectures, prizes in a national competitive examination, and the distribution of suitable literature."

SOUTHEY, LANDOR, AND DICKENS MSS.

The sale this week of the library of the late John Jesse, of Llanbedr Hall, has been quite lost sight of in the anticipation of the great forthcoming sale of the Hayward Collection, which does not take place till the end of the month. There are nevertheless several books and MSS. of considerable literary interest in the lesser sale; a number of MSS. verses from the pen of Robert Southey, addressed to Mr. Ablett, and a letter, dated Keswick, 29th June, 1832, from the same writer; an original poem by W. S. Landor, "composed in the churchyard of Llanbedr"—like Shelley's in the churchyard at Lechlade; autograph letters of Charles Dickens (to Mr. Ablett, 16th April, 1860), of Mrs. Piozzi, of Talfourd, and of Sir Robert Peel, dated Whitehall, 13th April, 1824; original verses entitled "Llanbedr, 1835," in the handwriting of Leigh Hunt; and a volume of Leigh Hunt's "London Journal," with the following interesting inscription on the fly-leaf:—"To come into the Vale of Clwyd is to realize the dreams of books.—Leigh Hunt."

DEVONIANS IN LONDON.

The third festival of Devonshire men in London, to be held at the Criterion on Saturday promises to be a success. The Lord Chancellor is to be chairman. Among other Devonians who will be present are Lord Ebrington, M.P., Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., Sir John Mowbray, M.P., Viscount Sidmouth, Mr. Justice Kekewich, and General Sir Redvers Buller. Various Devonshire delicacies are to be included in the bill of fare, and the honorary secretary, Mr. John Martin, has been overwhelmed with applications for tickets from all sorts and conditions of men. It is hoped that there may be some practical outcome of this gathering.

THE QUEEN AND DR. LIDDON.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* hears "that Lord Salisbury was very anxious that Dr. Liddon should succeed Bishop Claughton at St. Albans, in which diocese Hatfield is situate. The Queen, however, is unalterably determined that Dr. Liddon shall not be made Bishop, and Lord Salisbury has given up the attempt in despair. The Queen, I believe, would be very glad to see Archdeacon Farrar on the bench, but unfortunately Lord Salisbury, like Mr. Gladstone, has a strong distaste for the Archdeacon's theology and for his method of enunciating it."

THE TOYNBEE TRAVELLERS' EASTER TRIP.

Fifty names have already been sent in for the Toynbee Travellers' Club Easter expedition to Siena, which starts from London early on the morning of the 2nd of April. Sixty excursionists from Manchester to Florence will travel with the members of the club to Milan. Mr. Ernest Hart and Mr. Asquith, M.P., have given £8 for a travelling scholarship, which the committee of the Travellers' Club will award to an artisan who has not means sufficient to enable him to travel. With a view to the Easter excursion, the members of the club have already heard lectures by Professor Mandell Creighton and Dr. Bradby, on Perugia, Assisi, and Siena.

SOUTHWARK SUBWAY ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

To-morrow the Lord Mayor and other distinguished persons will have a private view of the installation of the first electric railway in London in the work of Messrs. Mather and Platt upon the Southwark Subway. The lining of the Stockwell station with white tiles is very effective, and there are none of the noxious fumes which have stained the walls of the Underground Railway stations.

CASSELL AND CO. SELL THEIR NEW YORK BRANCH.

The board of Cassell and Company (Limited) state that the gradually increasing absorption of capital by the company's New York branch led the directors to entertain proposals for the purchase of that business, which has been sold, on satisfactory terms, as from December 31, 1889, to a body of American citizens, as the "Cassell Publishing Company." The purchasers take over all the assets and liabilities of the branch, and arrangements have been made whereby they will act in the future as agents in America for this company, which on its part will act as agents for the "Cassell Publishing Company" in this country, Europe, and the British Colonies. The proceeds of this sale (which in the balance-sheet appear among the amounts owing by "sundry debtors") are now being temporarily invested, pending their employment in the further development of this Company's business. The amount given under the head of "sundry debtors" is £148,447.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL IN THE LOUVRE.

The Louvre has had the good luck to acquire within the last few days an admirable work by the English, or rather Anglo-French, painter Bonington. It is a powerful study of an old Frenchwoman of the people, a somewhat unusual subject for our master. This brings the number of works of the English school now in the Louvre up to twenty. The other canvases by Bonington already there are—"Francis I. and the Duchesse d'Etampes," "Mazarin and Anne of Austria," a "View of Venice," and a "View of the Park of Versailles.'

It is rumoured that "Lux Mundi" is to be withdrawn from circulation.

It is stated that there is no foundation for the statement that Sir E. W. Watkin, M.P., is to be opposed at Hythe by Lord Folkestone.

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain will shortly issue invitations for a dance at Highbury, Moor Green, near Birmingham, on the 14th April.

Lord Esher's health has so much improved that he hopes to resume his official duties to-morrow. He is still confined to his house.

When the Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave India in March they will it is said, journey by the Cunard steamer *Parthia* to Esquimalt.

Mr. Terriss has brought with him from America a powerful play in which he has great faith, and which will be produced next autumn. It deals with the period of the French Revolution.

Mr. Cunynghame, secretary to the Commission of Judges, occupied a seat under the gallery of the House of Commons last night during the debate on Mr. Smith's resolution.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Education Association has been called to consider, among other things, the position of the free education question.

The evidence taken by the Special Commission was published yesterday. It is contained in eleven folio volumes, each of between 600 and 700 pages. In addition, there is a volume of index matter numbering 160 pages.

The long-contemplated National Protestant League, originated by the Church Association, has been established at Preston. The main object of the League is the dissemination of Scriptural and Protestant truth.

The annual meeting of the London University Extension Society will be held at the Mansion House on Saturday next, when the Duke of Argyll will speak on "The Historical Method in Relation to Economic Science."

The Fabian Society has sent its congratulations to Herr Liebknecht and the Social-Democrats of Germany on their successes at the recent elections, and the general council of the Social-Democratic Federation passed a resolution to the same effect at its last meeting.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the University of Aberdeen on Lieut.-Colonel James Augustus Grant, C.B., a graduate of Aberdeen, and well known in connection with the Speke and Grant African exploration; and the Rev. William Robertson Nicoll, M.A., editor of the *Expositor* and *British Weekly*.

The election of president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, which takes place next Saturday, is creating a good of feeling. The council will propose to elect Mr. Timothy Holmes, and it is pointed out that should he be elected ten of his senior surgical Fellows, including Sir Spencer Wells and Sir Henry Thompson, will be passed over.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; four weeks, 3s. SATURDAY'S SPECIAL EDITION posted in time for delivery in the COUNTRY on SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded for 9s. 6d. per annum. Address, The Publisher, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

MR. SMITH'S "SANCTIMONIOUS MOTION."

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S ATTITUDE.

Lord Randolph Churchill has not yet made up his mind (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*) what course he will take on Mr. Smith's motion, and he will not speak till towards the close of the debate. There is reason to believe, however, that he does not approve of Mr. Smith's motion, and that he has considerable sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's view. He is, I believe greatly impressed with the argument that the events of 1886, and the action of the Conservatives in that year formed a practical condonation of whatever misconduct might be charged against the Parnellites. A good many other Conservatives are wavering, and it may, I think, be predicted with confidence that the normal majority of the Government will undergo a considerable diminution.

A PEERAGE FOR MR. JUSTICE FIELD.

The Queen, it is officially announced, has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom upon Sir William Ventris Field, Q.C., the retired judge.

The conferring of a peerage upon Sir William Field is (writes a London correspondent) a somewhat unusual honour to one who has only held the station of a puisne judge. The first Lord Denman was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench when made a peer; Lord Coleridge was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and is now Lord Chief Justice of England; and Lord Esher was Master of the Rolls when created a peer.

THE FRY LIBRARY OF BRITISH BIBLES.

The Fry Library of British Bibles, said to be the finest collection, public or private, in the world (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* believes) is now, complete and intact, the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Fears were entertained when the offer was recently made that the funds required for securing this invaluable collection could not in the midst of incessant and pressing claims be raised; but Dr. Wright, who has taken the lead in this movement, has received such generous gifts as to secure for the Bible Society and to the country this priceless treasure, which is now deposited on the shelves at the Bible House, Queen Victoria-street.

A CIVIL SERVICE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The effort to establish a Civil Service insurance society is now taking definite shape, thanks to the activity of a number of War Office officials, and its chief object will be to secure a widows and orphans' annuity fund. At first it was thought possible to establish a branch of the Civil Service Benevolent Fund, but that idea was found to be impracticable. A preliminary meeting to consider the matter is to be held immediately at the Committee Room of the War Office, and the society will, of course, include all branches of the Civil Service.

BASEBALL CLUBS IN ENGLAND.

The hon. secretary of the National Baseball League, Mr. M. P. Betts, writes to us:—"Will you kindly permit me to say that the Dalziel news item stating that a team organized by Mr. Spalding to play baseball in England this summer would sail from New York on March 15, is incorrect? It is, doubtless, founded upon a request of the National Baseball League of Great Britain to Mr. Spalding for a number of professional players for this country to teach the game to certain leading football organizations in the North and Midlands which are forming a Baseball League, and intend to put teams in the field this season. These teams will, however, be composed of local players, with the exception of one American player to act as a coach. It may be of interest to your readers to know that five amateur baseball clubs have been organized during the winter at Birmingham, and that more than twenty football and harriers clubs in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the North Eastern counties will take this game up at the close of the football season."

PROGRESS OF THE METHODIST SISTERHOOD.

The movement in favour of a Methodist sisterhood—of which Dr. Bowman Stephenson is the leader—is making such progress in London that it is contemplation at once to establish a home for the training of those who are prepared to devote themselves to this work, and it is understood that Mr. William Newburn and other wealthy Wesleyan laymen will supply necessary funds.

THE NEGROES DETERMINED TO HAVE A STATE.

A Kansas City telegram says that not only are the Mississippi planters offering the negroes an opening in the cotton delta, but the leaders of the race are seeking to secure Oklahoma in order to convert it into a negro State. The negroes in Oklahoma have secured a section of land which is set apart for a university, and Mr. William Waldorf Aston, it is claimed, has promised to endow it with £100,000, and a certain United States senator will give £10,000 towards the building as soon as a Territorial Government has been established, which will probably be within two weeks. The negroes, says the telegram, are determined to have a State, and Oklahoma being their only chance, they are resolved to capture it, and they are likely to succeed.

THE EAST-END OXFORD HOUSE.

The annual report just issued of the University settlement in the East-end, known as the Oxford House in Bethnal-green, shows no diminution in the energy and scope of those institutions. The general fund receipts (almost entirely by voluntary contribution) have steadily gone up year by year, reaching in 1889 the total of £700 in round numbers, while the expenditure has been reduced without crippling the work of the house. The special achievements of the past year are the extension of the buildings of the Webbe Institute (a very large boys' club) and the University Working Men's Club and Co-operative Society

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

In a barrack-room of the Loughrea military barracks yesterday four soldiers of the Welsh regiment being together, one, named Perry, took up a gun, and resting it against the wall remarked, "What a fine thing it would be if they had guns like it to drill with." Another took the gun saying, "Hold on, I'll put you through your drill." In the course of handling the rifle he presented it, and at the words "one, two, three," fired. To his horror, Perry found that he had blown away half of Mathew's face, the latter dying in five minutes. They were unaware there was a cartridge in the gun.

M. DE PACHMANN'S FAREWELL.

A large number of people assembled at St. James's Hall for M. de Pachmann's farewell appearance yesterday afternoon previous to his departure for America, and they were fully rewarded by the pianist's masterly interpretation of the works of Chopin. His reading of the B flat minor sonata, the Ballade in A flat (op. 47), the Scherzo in C sharp minor (op. 39), and the Allegro de Concert (op. 46), is too well known to require comment; while in the shorter pieces he displayed his usual witchery of touch and magnificent disregard for technical difficulties. The pianist was somewhat disconcerted to discover that he had departed from the order of the programme, but after some of the amusing but expressive pantomime in which he is so great an adept, he proceeded to rectify his error. A laurel wreath was handed up to the platform by an ardent admirer during the course of the recital. Every one joined in wishing M. de Pachmann and his accomplished wife *bon voyage*.

THE OWL CLUB'S CONCERT.

The Owl Club, one of the oldest and best of the City musical societies, gave a ladies' night at the Cannon-street Hotel yesterday. As is the excellent tradition with this company of musical merchants, stockbrokers, and barristers, a fair proportion of the programme consisted of English part songs and madrigals; Stevens was represented by "It was a Lover and his Lass;" Spofforth by "Health to my Dear;" Mendelssohn, who caught the national infection while he was with us, by "Love and Wine;" Horsley, by "Mine be a cot;" Mozart, by "My sweet Dorabella;" and Bishop, by "Sleep, gentle Lady." These delightful examples of English four-part writings, really admirably rendered by "Owls," were interspersed by excellent songs sung by Miss Eleanor Rees, Mr. Henry Piercy, Mr. J. Gawthrop, Mr. Sutton Shepley, and Mr. H. Parker was at the pianoforte. The large hall was very crowded.

Sir Charles Tupper has left London for a visit to the Riviera and does not expect to return for some weeks. The report that he was going to Washington in connection with the Behring Sea negotiations has no doubt arisen from the fact that his son, the Hon. C. H. Tupper (the Minister of Marine and Fisheries), has gone to the United States capital at the suggestion of Sir Julian Pauncefote to assist him in the discussions that are taking place.

C. BRANDAUER and CO.'S Circular Pointed Pens write as smoothly as a lead pencil, and neither scratch nor spurt, the points being composed of a new process. Seven Prize Medals awarded. Assorted sample box 6d., post free for 7 stamps from *C. Brandauer and Co.'s Pen Works, Birmingham.*

UNIVERSITY NOTES AND NEWS.

I. OXFORD. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Rugby football season is now over, and the Captain, Mr. R. O. B. Lane, considers that his team has done well. Every match, without a single exception, has been won by the 'Varsity team; a brilliant performance, but even more brilliant when one considers the success in the aspect of points, the 'Varsity having scored no less than seventy-one as against only four on the part of opposing teams. This fact should be some answer to those critics who, ever since the match at Queen's Club, have availed themselves of every opportunity to detract from the merits of the Oxford fifteen.

This week the 'Varsity eight are the guests of Mr. W. H. Grenfell, at Taplow Court. The final constitution of the crew is as follows:—

	st.	lb.		st.	lb.
W. F. C. Holland (bow) (B.N.C.)	10	12	6. Guy Nickalls (Magdalen)	12	8
2. P. D. Tuckett (Trinity)	11	2	7. R. P. P. Rowe (Magdalen)	11	9
3. H. E. L. Puxley (C.C.C.)	11	6	W. A. L. Fletcher (strk.) (Ch. Ch.)	12	9
4. C. H. St. J. Hornby (New Coll.)	11	11	J. P. Heyward-Lonsdale (cox.) (New Coll.)	8	10
5. Lord Ampthill (New Coll.)	13	5			

The crew have improved considerably last week, and there is every prospect of rapid progress on fresh water. Drake, of New College, has quite given up any idea of rowing, Harvey of Christ Christ, and Hewitt of University, being kept in training to meet any unforeseen emergency.

The Prince of Wales has sent the Union a cheque for £25 towards the expense of refurnishing and decorating the rooms of the union. The morality of the club is going to great expense, for new furniture has been called in question inasmuch as there is already a debt of some £500. If, however, the cost of this new extravagance is to be met by old members, no exception can be taken to the action of the officers of the club.

Mansfield College expects a deficiency of about £600 in the building fund. This appears to be due to the expense of putting up canopies in the chapel. Considering that the expense of the buildings and fittings will be no less than £43,600, the deficit is a small one, and will no doubt be very soon cleared off. The lectures and sermons at Mansfield this term have been made exceedingly interesting, and many of them have been very well attended; more particularly the impressive and stirring sermons by the Rev. R. F. Horton and Hugh Price Hughes.

The debate at the Union last Thursday excited the eloquence of so many speakers that it had to be adjourned. Lord Hugh Cecil, of University, a son of Lord Salisbury, moved: "That the Report of the Parnell Commission proved that the great prevalence of crime and outrage in Ireland from 1878 to 1888 was chiefly due to the wicked and criminal acts, speeches, and conduct of Mr. Parnell and his associates." T. W. Fry, of New College, opposed the motion, and among the speakers was Mr. Robert Peel, of Balliol. It will be interesting to see how the debate will end.

The city council is determined to light the town with electricity, and as far as one can gather the plan seems to be feasible.

The Principal of St. Edmund Hall passed an amendment to the statute doing away with *vivâ voce* examination in "Smalls," which was passed in congregation not long ago. The amendment practically puts the *vivâ voce* exam. of any particular candidate at the discretion of the examiners. It is to be hoped that examiners will not often avail themselves of this right or candidates will have got out of the frying-pan into the fire; inasmuch as by the old statute men could legislate for a *vivâ* coming on at a certain time, whereas by the new arrangement a man may find himself recalled to Oxford at a time when he does not expect it.

Yesterday was the first day of the 'Varsity sports. Considering how bitingly cold the wind was, there was a good number of onlookers. The events were rather featureless. A. A. Allen, of University, put the weight most successfully, winning with a put of 35 ft. 11 in. Pollock-Hill, of Keble, secured the mile, B. C. Allen, of C.C.C., keeping level with him until the last half lap, when the Keble representative simply ran away. Time, 4 min. 36 sec. W. B. Thomas, of the House, ran third. J. King, of St. Catherine's, won the hurdles as he liked, L. R. Wilkinson, of Christ Church, being second.

II. CAMBRIDGE. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The eight after all will have two blues in it. Gardner, who has been replacing Elin at stroke during the latter's cold, is now going permanently to remain in the boat. As Gardner has already rowed in two winning crews, his presence will be an obvious gain. The bow still remains undecided. Storr has been taking that position at present, but Elin may be asked to replace him later.

Hockey has been looking up in the world, but it is not to attain to the dignity of a half-blue. As indeed no inter-university match has yet been played, this seems only reasonable. The above is the first decision of the new "blues"-giving committee, which consists of the presidents of the Boat and Athletic Clubs, the captains of cricket, Rugby, and Association; the boat captain presiding, and being entitled to the casting vote.

The reorganization of examinations continues apace. The special board for mathematics has just published a report recommending further changes in Part I. of the tripos. The general tendency of the changes proposed is to widen the range of the examination. It is hoped in this way to benefit those who do not proceed to Part II. as well as those who do, by preventing so much repetition of questions on elementary subjects. The weaker men, too, are to be helped by an extension of the subjects of the First Three Days wherein a larger number of new questions, easy enough to test them, may be set. All this will make Part I. very similar to the undivided examination of about twenty years ago. The changes should be considered in conjunction with those suggested by the pass examination syndicate, which I mentioned a few weeks ago. If a special in mathematics is created the standard required for passing the tripos may be raised; while a separate examination will afford scope for the large number of mathematical men who can do nothing with a great part of the tripos papers. Another change proposed by the mathematical board is to allow Part I. to be taken at the end of the second year, as is the custom in other triposes. This would seem to lead to the abolition of the arrangement of names in order of merit. It would be rather a wrench to part with our senior wrangler or—our wooden spoon. The subject for this year's essay for the Burney prize, which may be given to any graduate of not more than three years' standing, is "The attitude of the Christian Church towards suffering populations in the past and to-day." The founder of this prize belonged to Christ's, and there is a special provision that if the merits of two essays be equal, and if the writer of one be a Christ's man, he shall have the prize which shall not exceed 100 guineas.

Were any old Cambridge man to revisit his alma mater just now, and a great many are no doubt doing so, he would find many changes in the aspect both of town and University. As for the new laboratories and college courts their name is legion. The magnificent Roman Catholic church now building would at once arrest his attention; but what he would perhaps feel more, and what he could not but regret, is the gradually increasing rareness of choice little "old bits" in the streets. Almost all the old houses are pulled down, tramcars and steam rollers are shaking the foundations of those that are left. My attention has just been called to this fact by the recent action of the Botanic Garden Syndicate, which has obtained money to put up iron fences round the back part of their domains instead of the old picturesque wooden one. Already all our commons are surrounded by these useful and lasting uprights, besides being broken up by paths or dotted over by shrubs—truly *tempora mutantur.* The Cambridge branch of the psychical society held a very interesting meeting in Mr. Oscar Browning's rooms, in King's, last Friday, when Professor Oliver J. Lodge read a paper on trance-phenomena as observed in the case of an American medium, who has recently been visiting Liverpool and Cambridge, where her powers have been investigated by the leading members of the society and others. Professor Lodge declared himself to be convinced of the genuineness of the phenomena observed, which tended to support the theory of thought transference. That theory, however, would have to be considerably strained in order to cover all the cases, as some information had been given of which the sitter knew nothing, and which could only be verified with great difficulty. He thought that the simplest way of accounting for these things would be the supposition of thought transference from the dead; but he carefully guarded himself against the expression of such a conviction. Professor Sidgwick, the president of the society, was in the chair, and the meeting was attended by Mr. Walter Leaf, the well-known editor of "Homer," who took part in the animated discussion with which the evening closed.

COURT MARTIAL ON A CAPTAIN.

A general court-martial was held at the Shaft Front Barracks, Dover, yesterday, when Captain Campbell, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, was charged with a breach of military discipline by striking in the face with his fist Lieutenant Gray in the billiard room on February 12. The proceedings were conducted by Colonel Eardley Wilmot, the president of the court being Colonel the Hon. W. J. Stewart, Assisting Commandant of the Canterbury Cavalry depot. It appears that owing to a misunderstanding a dispute arose between the two officers, during which Captain Campbell struck Lieutenant Gray twice in the face. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court, expressing his deep regret for the offence, and pleading certain circumstances in extenuation. It was stated that there was not the slightest ill feeling between the two officers, who had been great friends. The court closed after an hour's sitting, the proceedings having been shortened by the prisoner's plea. The case has created much interest in the town and garrison.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND THE PREMIER.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY LORD SALISBURY.

In the House of Lords last night, the Premier made a personal explanation as follows:—

I wish, my lords, to make one or two remarks with reference to a matter with regard to which I see my conduct has been called in question in the other House. It is said that I met Sir Dighton Probyn with a view of enabling a person who was exposed to a serious charge to escape from justice Well, my meeting with Sir Dighton Probyn happened on this wise: I was coming from France—on the 18th of October I think it was—and when I landed at Dover I found a telegram from Sir Dighton Probyn asking to be allowed to see me in London. I had no information what it was about. I replied that I should be passing through town, when he might find me at the railway station. I saw Sir Dighton Probyn, who informed me that he wanted to ask whether there was any ground for certain charges that had been made in the newspapers against certain persons whom he named. My reply was that there was no ground whatever for supposing that there was any vestige of evidence except against one whose name it was unnecessary to mention. And I said that as against that person the evidence was not thought to be sufficient, in the judgment of those whose business it was to decide, to proceed against him. I think rumours had reached me of further evidence having been obtained; but I do not know to what effect it was.

My lords, I am not ashamed to say that that is all I recollect of a casual interview for which I was not prepared, and to which I attached not the slightest importance. As far as I know, the rest of the conversation consisted of an absolute disbelief on the part of Sir Dighton Probyn that the person indicated could be guilty of the crimes mentioned. As to what was said at the interview, I can only give you a negative opinion. I am quite certain that I never said that a warrant was about to issue, because such a statement would be absolutely inconsistent with what I am certain I did say: that in the judgment of the legal authorities the evidence was insufficient. You cannot issue a warrant if the evidence is insufficient. (Hear, hear, and Ministerial applause.) I certainly conveyed no secret to Sir Dighton Probyn, for the best of all possible reasons—that I had no secret to convey. I had been abroad, and I had no information, except mere rumour, of the precise condition in which affairs stood. I should add what I can aver in the most confident manner, namely, that the suggestion which has been made that a man of Sir Dighton Probyn's character could have appointed an interview for the purpose of worming out a matter which he might use for defeating the ends of justice is the most malignant machination ever invented.

I thought it right to say this to my lords in order to give them an opportunity of questioning me upon the matter. In this House I am responsible for these things, and I desire to accept the responsibility which rests upon me.

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid Ministerial cheers. Then there was silence for the space of several minutes. No one rose to challenge the Premier's statement: no opposition peer questioned the truth of the explanation he had made. Seeing that no debate was likely to occur, the clerk then proceeded to read the orders of the day, and the chamber slowly emptied.

ATTACK ON THE FRENCH IN DAHOMEY.

IMPENDING FRENCH ANNEXATION.

A despatch received by the French Colonial Department from M. Bayol, Governor of Senegal, at Kotonon, of yesterday's date, states that Commandant Terrillon was attacked by 800 Dahomeyans at Zebo, to the North-west of Kotonon, on Lake Denham. The enemy were repulsed, leaving on the field a hundred killed and wounded. On the French side there were one native soldier killed and three wounded. The detachment of marine infantry which will embark at Bordeaux on the 5th inst. will consist of a hundred men and five officers, who will replace in Senegal the same number of men and officers returning to France. No reinforcements are to be sent to Senegal.—*Reuter.*

An Exchange Company's telegram from Paris says:— The French Government has decided to annex the territories of the King of Dahomey. An expedition of considerable dimensions sufficient to overcome any resistance has been ordered to the coast. It will act promptly and it is hoped in time to prevent the sacrifice of 5,000 captives which had been ordered in celebration of the accession of the new king. The hostilities carried on by the Dahomeyans against tribes under the French Protectorate are the *casus belli.* The French Ambassador in London has been instructed to give full explanations to the British Foreign Office on the subject of the annexation.

THE SHOCKING CRIME AT WEST HAM.

Yesterday Mr. C. C. Lewis resumed at the King's Head, West Ham, the inquiry concerning the death of Amelia Jeffs, whose dead body was discovered in an empty house in Portway, West Ham, on the 14th ult.

Mrs. Jeffs, mother of the deceased girl, who appeared very much affected, was first called. She asked that she should not have to see her daughter's clothing, and the coroner said he thought this would be necessary, but it could be done in another room. Witness continuing, said that on the night deceased disappeared she had some suspicion that the girl might have been dragged into one of the empty houses in Portway. Her daughter knew no one employed on empty houses in Portway, but she had pointed out a caretaker to witness, saying, "There is old daddy watchman." She made no particular comment, however, about him.

Samuel Roberts, the watchman of the houses in one of which the body was found, said he gave up the keys in August last, but received them again the Monday before the body was found. He gave up six or seven keys and received five back, one of which had since been broken. Witness had never opened the door of No. 126, in which house the body was found. Witness did not know deceased, and had never spoken to her. Although, not having keys, witness worked the houses, clearing up about a month before the discovery of the body. He was at home about half-past five o'clock on the night the girl disappeared, and did not go out again.

Mrs. Jeffs, recalled, said the clothing was in about the same condition as when deceased left, except that the collar of the ulster was torn.

Sergeant Forth said that none of the keys produced by Samuel Roberts would open the door of No. 126. The key of that house had been missing for five or six months.

The coroner remarked that the inference was that some one must have the key.

Replying to the jury, witness said some time ago his little girl dropped the bunch of keys, and probably she might have lost it. Witness added that there was a duplicate key, but he did not know where this had gone. Witness, however, had duplicate keys of other houses.

The coroner at this point said that judging from all the circumstances the girl went in by the front door, and therefore the disappearance of the keys was a most important piece of evidence, which ought to be cleared up. Accordingly he suggested that the inquiry should be adjourned for a week to enable the police to continue their inquiries.

MEETING OF MUSIC HALL ARTISTES.

Yesterday a meeting of London concert-hall artistes was held at the Middlesex Music-hall, Drury-lane, to consider the provisions of the first and second drafts of the London County Council New Theatres Bill. In the circular convening the meeting it was pointed out that it was lawful for a stage play at a music-hall to be of forty minutes' duration, six persons only to perform. This would prevent large ballets at the Alhambra and Empire. Further, it was pointed out that the question of certificates to artistes was struck out but the penalty for indecency was left in, the fine to be twenty pounds instead of two pounds. It was denied that this clause had been suggested by the proprietors. Objection was also taken to a committee of the County Council inspecting concert-halls. That duty ought to be filled by qualified inspectors. Mr. Charles Coborn occupied the chair and there was a large attendance. The chairman said they had met to review the action of the County Council. They had been compelled to take prompt action. The County Council were seeking to legislate utterly regardless of their liberties or opinions. He alleged the only object of some of the London County Council was to get rid of the music-hall business altogether. Resolutions to the effect that the meeting regarded the action of the County Council with indignation and regret, and appointing a committee consisting of Messrs. Coborn, Macdermott, Arthur Lloyd, Keegan, English, C. Godfrey, Prevost, and others, to oppose the bill were then proposed and carried amid great excitement, and the meeting broke up apparently fully determined, as Mr. English said, to "get the bill chucked out."

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(Signed) FREDERICK HAWKINS.

£50 has been PRESENTED by Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, Proprietor of "ALLY SLOPER'S HALF HOLIDAY," to Mr. JABEZ RUSHTON, Davies-row, St. George's, near Wellington, Salop, as the Consolation Prize to the Competitors in Ally Sloper's Competition for £500. Subjoined is the acknowledgment received from Mr. Rushton:—March 1, 1890.—Being a competitor for Ally Sloper's £500 Prize, and having this day received the sum of £50 as the Consolation Prize from Mr. Gilbert Dalziel, Proprietor of "Ally Sloper's Half Holiday," I hereby promise to answer all inquiries that may be made of me by the public in connection with the award.
(Signed) JABEZ RUSHTON.

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